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FENG KUO-CHANG SECURES ELECTION AS VICE-PRESIDENT

Receives 520 Votes Against 216 Polled by General Lu Yung-ting

CRISIS IN CABINET

May be Settled by Promoting Sun Hung-yi to Kiangsu Governorship

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 30.—General Feng Kuo-chang, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has been elected Vice-President. He received 520 votes. General Lu Yung-ting, Tuchun of Kwangtung, received the next highest number of votes—216.

To Mediate in Cabinet

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 30.—President Li Yuan-hung has sent General Ha Han-chang, Wang Tien-chung and Lin Chang-ming to Weihuifu, Honan, to ask Hsu Shih-chang to come up to the capital to mediate in the Cabinet crisis. Hsu is a friend of both Premier Tuan Chi-jui and Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior.

No reply has been given by Hsu Shih-chang so far. The crisis will probably be overcome by appointing Sun Hung-yi as Civil Governor of Kiangsu.

Gen. Feng's Appointment Rewards Great Services

The appointment of General Feng Kuo-chang is for services rendered the Republic during the last reconstruction period in addition to his prestige and power as the Tuchun of Kiangsu. When President Yuan attempted to establish himself as the head of the bureaucratic government, in 1915, Feng went from Nanking to Peking to warn Yuan against attempting to carry through his plan to become emperor. Returning to Nanking convinced that Yuan had no intention of heeding his advice and warning Feng telegraphed to the military leaders in Yunnan to immediately declare the independence of the southern province.

He promised the Republican leaders that he would secretly oppose and hinder the transportation of Kiangsu troops to the South, thereby leaving the independent province without military opposition.

The strategic importance of Gen. Feng's position as Tuchun of Kiangsu, however, had much to do with the appointment. The Tuchun of Kwangtung, the extreme southern military and civil power, was the only other candidate seriously considered.

Feng Kuo-chang has been prominently identified with the big affairs of the nation for several years. He first came into public notice in 1906 as director of Noble's College with the rank of Deputy Lieutenant-General. He became the director of the Military Council, Board of War, in July, 1907, and in August, 1909, he was appointed Director-in-Chief of the General Staff.

While commanding the Imperial Army at Wuchang he succeeded in recapturing Hanyang from the revolutionaries on November 27, 1911, for which he was awarded the title of Baron of the second class. He was then named Commandant of the Imperial Guard. On the establishment of the Republic he was appointed Chief of the President's Military Council.

He was later named the Tutuh of Chihli in 1912 with permission to retain his command of the Imperial Guard. He took part in the suppression of the rebellion in 1913 and later was named Tuchun of Kiangsu.

St. Andrew's Elects Gen. Haig as Rector

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—General Sir Douglas Haig has been unanimously elected Rector of St. Andrew's University.

Tuchun of Kiangsu New Vice-President of China

Gen. Feng Kuo-chang

C.E. Hughes Declares He Is Determined On Maintenance of Peace

Firm But Courteous Insistence On Rights Of American Citizens

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 29.—Mr. Charles E. Hughes, in a statement of his policy, says that he is determined to maintain peace, but by a firm and courteous insistence on the rights of American citizens at home and abroad.

£600,000,000 Credit Voted by Reichstag

Finance Minister Says Central Powers Bear Third of All War Expenditure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 28.—In the Reichstag, yesterday, Count von Rodern, Minister of Finance, moving the new vote of credit for £600,000,000 sterling, said that the war credits passed by the Reichstag to date amounted to £2,600,000,000 sterling. The 5th German war loan subscriptions totalled £532,600,000, with about four million subscribers.

The total expenditure of all the belligerents he estimated to total £12,500,000,000, of which one-third fell on Germany and her Allies.

The vote of credit was passed, despite the opposition of the Democratic Labor Union.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. ...Oct. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Nov. 3
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 3
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Nov. 13
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan Nov. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 12

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of October 1 is due at Hongkong on November 8. Left Saigon on October 29, per M.M. s.s .Polynesien.

DECLARE GERMANY HAS BROKEN WORD GIVEN TO AMERICA

Submarine Sinks Greek Vessel Carrying Maize For Belgian Relief

KNEW DESTINATION

Allied Merchant Captains Now Held on Charges Of Espionage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—It transpires that the Greek steamer George M. Embiricos, recently reported sunk, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Channel, while carrying 6,000 tons of maize from Buenos Aires to Rotterdam, for the Belgian Relief Commission. The submarine had previously stopped the steamer and learned the destination of the cargo.

At an inquest on five victims, held at Plymouth, yesterday, the Coroner declared that this dastardly outrage is a direct violation of Germany's pledge to America.

The crew abandoned the Greek steamer Kashiani at sea, under the threats of an enemy submarine, which disappeared before the arrival of a French torpedo boat. The Kashiana was undamaged.

The captain and 31 of the crew of the Donaldson Line s.s. Cabotia, previously reported sunk, are missing.

The Norwegian steamers Lyslante, Bygdo (2,345 tons), Pan (795 tons) and Dan, the Swedish steamer Jonkoping (1,97 tons), the British steamer Sparta, the Norwegian sailing-vessel Kathinka and the Danish sailing-vessel Valborg have been sunk.

The Russian sailing-vessel Ingersoll (239 tons) and the Danish steamer Sif (105 tons) have been sunk.

The Norwegian s.s. Fritzoe (641 tons), on a voyage from Lerwick to London, has been taken to Cuxhaven. The Grimsby trawler Fuschia has been sunk and the crew are prisoners in Germany.

The latest German frightfulness is an order to take prisoners all captains of merchantmen belonging to the Allies, on the ground that they are carrying on espionage on behalf of their Governments. The first case appears to be that of the Captain of the s.s. Rowantree, 69 of whose crew have landed at Bantry. They state that the Captain was made a prisoner, while they were ordered to their boats.

ALLIES ARE SUPPLYING PLANES TO RUMANIANS

French Send 128; Four British Machines Fly 312 Miles To Bukharest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—A message from Bukharest states that four British aeroplanes, with eight aviators, have arrived from Imbros island, near Gallipoli, which is 312 miles distant. The journey was accomplished in five hours. 128 French aeroplanes have arrived in Rumania.

5,000 More Belgians Deported to Germany

10,000 Others Are Ordered To Prepare for Similar Transference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 27.—The Telegraaf states that another 5,000 Belgians were deported from Ghent to Germany on the 23rd and 5,000 each at Salzaete and Oudenarde were ordered to prepare for deportation.

Tommies to The Rescue When Ambulance Gets Stuck in Mud

Between the crashing of big she ils on the British front along the Somme, Tommies were called to aid in the extricating of a field ambulanc e from the river of mud into which it had been driven. A photographer who happened to be passing by snapped the soldiers as they pushed the heavy motor truck out of the sticky mass. The picture was made under shell fire and all the men were in danger as they worked to get the ambulance on solid ground. The picture gives a good idea of the difficulties under which medical aid is given the wounded man in modern warfare.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN VOTE IS AGAINST COMPULSION

Several Ministers Resign; Attempt on Hughes' Life; Labor Party Disrupted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, October 29.—The first returns of the conscription referendum show: "Yes" 637,000 votes and "No" 723,000. There are majorities in favor of conscription in Victoria, West Australia and Tasmania and majorities against it in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.

Only half the enrolled voters have been counted up to the present. It is expected that the total votes be over two millions.

The votes of the soldiers outside Australia and of absent voters are not yet known. Each is estimated at 200,000 votes.

Further figures from West Australia have reduced the "Nos" to a majority of 75,000.

The Sydney correspondent of the Melbourne Age states that personal friends of the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth, relate that an attempt was made recently to assassinate Mr. Hughes in his home at Kew, Victoria. A man forced a window and fired a revolver into his bed-room, without doing any harm. The assassin escaped.

The Hon. W. G. Higgs, the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Hon. A. Gardiner, Vice-President of the Executive Council and Senator E. J. Russell, Assistant Minister, have resigned their portfolios.

London, October 27.—The Sydney correspondent of The Times states that the conscription campaign is forcing the disruption of the Labor Party. The Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Wade and Mr. Beeby have agreed to the formation of a new National Party in the State Legislature, based on prosecution of the war.

It is understood that the Hon. W. A. Holman will remain as Premier. An early dissolution of Parliament is expected.

An authority on Australian affairs expresses the opinion that the vote against conscription is due to optimism, the alienation of the large Irish vote by the failure of the Home Rule negotiations and Mr. Redmond's rejection of conscription and the view that Australia cannot further afford to deplete her manhood. Moreover, the first poll in a referendum in Australia is generally negative, owing to the general disinclination to surrender further power to authority.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 67.0 and the minimum 55.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 69.0 and 58.6.

Near Riot in Tientsin When Official Refuses Call of Angry Crowd

Insist Government Official Shall Outline Policy Concerning Laohsikai Affair

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 30.—According to reports from Tientsin, a serious disturbance occurred there on Sunday. Hearing that the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs had arrived to investigate the Laohsikai situation, on the spot, a large crowd gathered at the yamen of the Foreign Commissioner and demanded that the Vice-Minister should make a public announcement of his policy.

An official, belonging to the yamen, then made a provocative statement, which aroused the anger of the people and the official narrowly escaped a public beating by escaping over a wall. It is stated that the people then smashed everything in the yamen.

Meeting of Protest Here

At a meeting held on Sunday morning, in the Chinese city, a resolution was passed to the effect that France be asked to return the Laohsikai district at Tientsin to China before Friday this week. A telegram to this end was sent to the government. The threat of a boycott and various reprisals were implied.

WU TING-FANG ACCEPTS OFFICE IN WAICHIAOPU

Makes Stipulation That Parliamentary Sentiment Strongly Favors His Selection

It is understood here that Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been officially offered the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs and that he has agreed to accept the post, providing the sentiment in Parliament strongly favors his selection. Dr. Wu refused to discuss the matter last night, but it is understood that he is awaiting word from Peking concerning Parliament's action.

Lancs. Card-Roomers Ask Another Increase

Not Satisfied With Five Per Cent Advance Given Early in the Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—The Lancashire card-roomers have applied for an advance of wages without specifying what precentage they expect. They were awarded a five per cent advance early in the year, when they asked for a ten per cent advance.

CONSTANTINE DISPELS DOUBT BY MOVING MEN

Forces In Epirus and Thessaly Transferred; Strike Complicates Matters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 28.—Official.—With a view to dispelling the distrust of the Entente, King Constantine has spontaneously ordered the transfer of the Greek forces in the Epirus and Thessaly to the Peloponnesus, leaving sufficient to maintain order.

Other messages say the situation has been complicated by a strike of the employees of the Larissa railway for higher pay. A strike among the employees of the Attica railway and the dockers at the Piraeus is expected. The Government is considering the mobilisation of the strikers, in order to compel them to resume work.

The French have occupied Korytsa (? in Albania). The Greek garrison withdrew.

The steamer Angeliki, conveying volunteers to Salonica, has been torpedoed.

Salonica, October 29.—Another contingent of Italian troops has been disembarked.

Paris, October 29.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports:—We captured, after a brilliant attack, the village of Gardelovo and the trenches between Kenali and the Czerna. The British repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack north of Armanli, on the left bank of the Struma.

The Servians again made progress in the bend of the Czerna. There was a very active artillery action on our left wing. We exploded an ammunition depot north of Kisovo.

London, October 29.—A Servian official communique states that several trenches were captured and three Bulgarian officers and 70 men taken prisoners in a slight advance in the region of the Czerna.

Fighting of moderate intensity favored the Servians yesterday on the whole front. A trench, trench-gun and prisoners were captured.

Boelcke, Germany's Best Airman, Slain

Collides With Aeroplane In Fight; Had Shot Down Forty Machines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 29.—A message from Berlin states that the premier German aviator, Boelcke, has been killed in an air-fight. It is alleged that he collided with an aeroplane. It is claimed that he has shot down altogether forty enemy machines.

KAISER'S ORDER IS ALL GROUND LOST MUST BE REGAINED

Directs Army to Make Good Reverses on Somme Since July 1

TRENCHES TAKEN

British Capture Several Important Works in Les Boeufs Area

VAUX IS DOOMED

Hemmed in on Three Sides, 'Will Fall Whenever French Choose'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 29.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that it is rumored that the Kaiser has been to Bapaume and has ordered the recapture of all the ground lost by the Germans in the region of the Somme since July 1. The British army hopes the report is true.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday afternoon: There was heavy rain during the night. The hostile artillery was active south of the Ancre. The enemy's trenches were successfully raided at one point in that area.

General Haig reported in the evening: The heavy rain continued. Hostile artillery and trench-mortars were active between La Bassee and Hulluch and in the neighborhood of Beaumont Hamel. We bombarded the enemy's trenches south of Armentieres.

Yesterday, the enemy's aeroplanes were unusually active. An engagement occurred in which five machines fell, of which two were ours. On another occasion, one of our pilots attacked and dispersed a formation of ten hostile machines.

Gains for British

General Haig reported yesterday: The enemy's artillery was active in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs.

This morning, we carried out a successful local operation north-east of Les Boeufs, as a result of which we captured several important enemy trenches. Our artillery bombardment was very effective and the enemy, when driven from their positions, were caught by our rifle-fire. We captured two officers and 61 men.

Our artillery is active in the Messines, Armentieres, Cuinchy, Hohenzollern and Gommecourt areas.

General Haig reported this morning: We took 140 prisoners in yesterday's operations north-east of Les Boeufs.

General Haig reported in the evening: We further advanced north-east of Les Boeufs and captured another trench. The enemy heavily shelled various parts of our front south of the Ancre.

Elsewhere, there was only intermittent shelling and trench-mortar activity. Despite a strong adverse wind, yesterday, our aeroplanes reconnoitered very usefully. One of our machines is missing.

The weather was fine on the 28th, but the ground waterlogged, its surface being billows of mud. Nevertheless, a minor operation carried out by the British resulted in very useful gains of ground between Les Boeufs and Le Transloy.

Germans Hoodwinked

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters witnessed the new battle of Verdun. He says that the Germans were completely hoodwinked, though their nervous cannonade for days previously showed that they expected an attack.

The enemy, in their panic, on Monday morning, turned every available gun against the front of the supposed French attack, with the result that the French were able to locate eighty-four batteries on the line they intended to attack on Tuesday. How far the new offensive at Verdun will develope, the next few days will show.

The needs of the Somme and other fronts forced the Germans to remove from Verdun part of the

2,500 guns which were there in June and to deplete their divisions by a regiment each. The actual test of fighting may show the French that they are able to accomplish more than they at first hoped.

Meanwhile, the present strokes are a sharp reminder to the Germans, who were prematurely rejoicing at the capture of Constanza, that the western is the decisive front.

It is authoritatively stated that three divisions participated in the French triumph at Verdun and that their casualties were only some 2,000. Fort Douaumont, which was set on fire on Monday by a 400 millimeter shell, was stormed by a battalion of a Moroccan Regiment of the Colonial Division.

French Silence Guns

130 German batteries were counted on the front attacked. About half of these were silenced by the French artillery.

The features of the victory at Verdun were the slight cost with which it was obtained and the extraordinary perfection of the French technique of assault. The decisive stage of the battle was fought in a mist, which completely enshrouded the battle-field.

The French infantry, without firing a shot, advanced with the bayonet. When they dashed upon the Germans through the mist, they heard startled shouts of: "Donnerwetter! The French!" as the Germans bolted.

Fort Vaux is now surrounded on three sides and will fall whenever the French choose.

Continuous Bombardment

Paris, October 29.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: In the region of the Somme, there were considerable reciprocal artillery actions on the sectors Sailly-Saillisel, Bouchavesnes and Biaches.

The enemy, north of Verdun, continuously and violently bombarded our first lines, especially Haudromont Ravine, Fort Douaumont and Damloup Battery. Our curtain-fire absolutely checked an attempted attack, west of the village of Douaumont.

Bad weather is general and is impeding operations.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: There was an intermittent cannonade in the region of the Somme and a very violent one at Verdun. French grenadiers carried an organised quarry north-east of Douaumont.

The communique in the evening reported: Except for a very violent artillery duel in the region of Douaumont, the day has been quiet. Bad weather continues.

The communique this afternoon reported: We made progress in the regions of Sailly-Saillisel and Biaches and took some prisoners. The artillery action north of Verdun continued.

Throw Germans Back

The communique in the evening reported: South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment, the Germans this afternoon attacked our positions north and south of La Maisonette, using liquid fire. Our barrage and machine-gun fire broke up their attempts and threw the enemy back.

North of Verdun, the artillery action continues very likely on the Haudromont-Douaumont sector. There was no infantry action.

The day was quiet elsewhere on our front.

General Nivelle, in a proclamation to General Mangin's victorious troops, emphasises that they recaptured in four hours and at one blow, ground the enemy spent eight months to win piecemeal.

It is confirmed that the recent French success in the Verdun theater of operations has been won against forces far superior in number. Men belonging to five different divisions have been identified among our prisoners and the presence of at least 130 batteries was ascertained during the attack, of which about half had been silenced by the French artillery fire.

Rain has imposed a comparative lull both at Verdun and on the Somme front within the last twenty-four hours and has prevented extensive artillery action, but the artillery duel has been intense. The French hold all their gains against most determined counter-attacks and are now within easy striking distance of Vaux Fort, which is gradually being invested from three sides.

German Advance Trench At Les Boeufs Is Lost

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 29.—The British attacks, developed after strong fire, between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs, as a rule were held down by our artillery. Wherever they were carried out, they were repulsed under losses.

Two armored automobiles were destroyed by full hits. Later, east of Les Boeufs two enemy companies entered our most advanced trench. The fighting is still going on there.

Rumanians Chase Bavarian Army Through Jiul Valley

Still Withdrawing at Points But Assert Invaders' Attacks Not So Menacing as They Appear

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 29.—An official communique on Friday reported: There has been no change in the Dobrudja and on the Danube. We continued to advance in Uzul Valley, where we took eighty prisoners.

We have withdrawn in Jiul Valley towards the southern exit of the Pass. We repulsed violent attacks at Tulghes and Bicaz, in Trotus Valley, west of the River Alt and in the region of Dragoslavele, where the valley is covered with enemy corpses.

An official communique today reports: We are pursuing the enemy in Jiul Valley. We captured 250 more Bavarians and two howitzer batteries, which we used against the enemy very effectively.

We repulsed attacks at Orsova, in Prahova Valley and in the region of Dragoslavele, where our left wing made progress. The enemy are strongly attacking east of the valley of the Alt. There has been no change elsewhere.

Rumanians Very Hopeful

London, October 28.—The Times states that private but authoritative advices from the Rumanian northern frontier are very hopeful and indicate that the attacks of the enemy are not so menacing as they seem. There is a growing feeling in quarters competent to judge that the assaults from Transylvania may be checked.

The temporary loss of the Dobrudja is admitted to be serious, as this open door to Bulgaria must be opened again, but the Austro-Germans seem to have abandoned their attempt to thrust a wedge, in the region of the frontier of Bukhovina, between the Rumanian and the main Russian armies, while, from the Pripiat to the Bukhovina, the Russians, though pressed by strong forces, are holding their own everywhere.

The conflicts in the passes between Predeal and Orsova do not indicate the rapid progress which is imperative for the enemy. The relative positions at Predeal Pass and Torzburg Pass are practically unchanged and there has been no fresh enemy advance at Rotherthurm Pass, while the Rumanians, though they have retired southwards, are still in Vulcan Pass.

Marshal von Hindenburg, who, at this unpropitious season, sought to deflect his main effort eastwards, runs great risks, of which the Allies in the west, south and in Macedonia will take the utmost advantage.

Falkenhayn at Kimpolung

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that General von Falkenhayn's troops have reached Kimpolung, twenty miles inside Rumania.

A Rumanian official communique issued yesterday records a number of successes on the Transylvania front. The most important was at Vulcan Pass, where the enemy, who had advanced west of Jiul, were vigorously attacked and completely defeated, leaving a thousand dead on the battle-field.

Up to the present, the Rumanians, whose offensive continues, have counted 450 Bavarian prisoners. They took 16 machine-guns and three guns.

The Rumanians attacked and drove back the enemy in Uzul Valley, taking 900 prisoners and five machine-guns, besides numerous rifles and material. 500 prisoners were taken on two other sectors, while the enemy in Trotus Valley fled in disorder before an attack which recovered the Pustulcupin position.

The Rumanians are also attacking in Buzer Valley, where fighting continues. The situation in the Dobrudja is unchanged.

Russians Abandon Heights

Petrograd, October 28.—An official communique reports: Nothing important has happened in the Dobrudja. The enemy fiercely attacked near Brau Pass, in the Tirguluj and Jiul Valleys and in the region of Dorna Vatra and south of that point. Our advanced posts were compelled to abandon two heights in the Dorna Vatra region, but the attacks to the south were unsuccessful.

Since the first encounter in the Dobrudja the Russo-Rumanian forces have fallen back over fifty miles towards the great eastern bend and delta of the Danube. Russian wounded who have arrived in Odessa state that the enemy paid very dearly for their success.

Bulgar women followed the troops, pillaging the country and vieing in savagery with the men towards the inhabitants who had not fled. The latter, in the threatened districts, are now fleeing, burning all their immovable property and belongings.

The Consuls of the Allies from Constanza have arrived in Odessa. They were on board the last steamer to leave, when numerous shells were falling in the sea around the vessel, which was not damaged.

Capture 900 Bavarians

The official communique issued today continues the tale of the Rumanian successes on the Transylvania front. It says now that the Rumanians captured 900 Bavarians in Jiul Valley and took two mountain batteries and eleven machine-guns. They captured a mountain in the Guzeo Valley region and a village north of Kimpolung, taking 300 German prisoners

The Rumanians also advanced 6½ miles in the valley of the Alt, north of Salatruk. The Russians repulsed an attack south of Dorna Vatra.

The Russians arrested the advance of considerable Turkish forces in the direction of Hamadan, after a fierce battle.

D.S.O. FOR ELKINGTON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—The Gazette announces that the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred on Colonel J. F. Elkington, of the Royal Warwickshires.

GERMAN RAID MAY BE NEW NAVAL PROGRAM

Failure Proves Achievements Of British Navy in Securing Transport Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—The German attack on the cross-Channel transport service was made between midnight and 1 a.m. It is stated that the Flirt ("C" class; 300 to 400 tons; 6,000 h.p.; 30 knots; completed 1895-01) was last seen attacking four enemy ships.

The Germans came from Zeebrugge, with all their fastest and latest boats.

The audacity of the German raid in the Channel is recognised. Some experts express the opinion that it means the beginning of a new and more aggressive naval policy dictated by Marshal von Hindenburg against the more cautious counsel of German seamen.

The failure of the raid merely emphasises the greatness of the achievement of the British navy in securing the Channel transport service, in which, up to the present, there has not been the loss of a single life, but the fact that enemy destroyers are able to attempt such a raid is regarded as calling for more stringent preventive measures.

A French communique says that the five German destroyers, when returning to Zeebrugge, encountered two French trawlers and sank one of them. Most of its crew were saved.

Berlin Claims Three Destroyers Were Sunk

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, October 28.—The Admiralty reports: In the night to October 27, portions of our torpedo-boat forces advanced from the German Bay through the straits of Dover up to the line of Folkestone-Boulogne, in the English Channel. The commander of the torpedo-boats, Commodore Michelsen, reports at least 11 patrol steamers and 2 or 3 destroyers were sunk, immediately in front of the hostile ports.

Some men of the crews were rescued and brought in as prisoners. Several other patrol-boats and at least 2 destroyers were heavily damaged by our torpedos and artillery fire. The mail steamer Queen was also sunk, south of Folkestone, after the crew had been given time to get into the boats.

In the Channel, near the Varne lightship, there was a remarkably lively traffic of hospital-ships. Our torpedo-boats returned undamaged and without any losses into German waters.

World's Wheat Crop Less By 25 Per Cent

2,223,000,000 Bushels Harvested Compared With Estimate Of 4,062,500,000 Bushels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—Statistics received by the International Institute of Agriculture show that the world's wheat-crop for 1916 is nearly 2,223,000,000 bushels, or only 75 per cent of the harvest in 1915. (In September, 1915, the International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, announced its estimate of the wheat-crop as being 4,062,500,000 bushels, total production in 25 countries.)

LIFE-BOAT IS CAPSIZED OFF PLYMOUTH HARBOR

Thirteen of Salcombe Crew Are Drowned; Many Wrecks In English Channel

Reuter's Service

London, October 28.—The weather was very stormy in the Channel on Thursday night and yesterday. There were many wrecks and the life-boats were very active. The Salcombe life-boat, when returning from assisting a schooner in distress, turned turtle close to Plymouth Harbor and thirteen of the crew were drowned.

Von Koerber to Form New Austrian Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vienna, October 28.—Official.—The Minister of Finance, von Koerber, has been asked to form a Cabinet.

HONOR BRAVE DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 29.—The King has approved measures whereby orders and decorations conferred on officers and soldiers, since the outbreak of the war, who have not survived to receive them, may be presented at military parades to the next-of-kin, if resident in the United Kingdom. His Majesty will personally present Victoria Crosses and the insignia of the higher orders.

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GENRO'S POWER WANING, SAYS MARQUIS OKUMA

Their Conquest Only Temporary, He Declares, As Chippy As Ever

BELIEVES IN TERAUCHI

Foreign Fears Unfounded, Asserts 'Grand Old Man'—Sees Great U. S. Competition

Tokio, October 20.—"The *Genro* are a spent force. Their power is waning with their physical strength, and while the *Genro* of today may be succeeded by other men who will bear the same title after they die, their political influence cannot be passed on. As a power in the politics of Japan they are rapidly approaching extinction."

In these days when the might of the four Elder Statesmen is apparently the ultimate factor in the conduct of the affairs of the Japanese Empire, such a statement seems strange coming from any quarter. But these words were spoken to a representative of The Japan Advertiser yesterday by the man who of all men in Japan has, apparently, had the best opportunity of feeling the power of the *Genro*. Marquis Okuma, who was reduced to the rank of a private subject for no apparent reason and whose expressed wishes as to his successor were cast aside with so little consideration by those four grim old statesmen, says that the *Genro* are a spent force!

Dejected? Not Okuma

Far from being crestfallen or dejected, the Grand Old Man is as full of his youthful vigor and as fluent of speech as ever. He received an interviewer at his Waseda residence yesterday morning and in the course of a rambling, discursive conversation discussed the *Genro*, the Terauchi ministry and present day international questions. Through all his conversation ran a thread of optimism which was hardly expected of a man who has been so severely snubbed as it appears Marquis Okuma was.

But the one question of the day on which Marquis Okuma could shed some eagerly south light went unanswered. When asked about the reasons for his resignation and why no fight against the power of the *Genro* was made by the champion of constitutional government, the former Premier diplomatically avoided answering by the simple expedient of taking about something else.

But to all appearances the upheaval isn't worrying the aged statesman a great deal. "Don't worry about the coming in of the Terauchi Ministry, young man," he said: "It's just one of those little disturbances that must be expected, like a cold spell in spring or a passing thunderstorm. Soon the bad weather will pass over and we will have a lovely day again."

The Marquis as a Monologist

A few minutes later the conversation was brought back to the *Genro*. Marquis Okuma likes to talk to newspaper men, but he insists on interviewing himself. He talks on just those topics he picks out for himself and yesterday his resignation and the rejection of Viscount Kato were not on the program. An interview with him is apt to be a monologue and a word has to have a good edge to be slipped in edgewise.

"I wrote an article on the *Genro* in the September number of my magazine, *Shin Nihon*," he went on. "Please take a copy along with you and read it. In that article I dealt the *Genro* their death blow, I believe. They are not gone yet, but they are bound to go. No matter how powerful they may have been in the past, their physical strength must fail them and their mental faculties grow less keen."

"But after the present *Genro* are dead, will not their places be filled by other men?" the interviewer asked. Marquis Okuma's reply was emphatic.

"After these men are dead their power will be dead also," he declared. "Their power is personal and cannot be passed on; the influence of the *Genro* of today cannot be that of their successors. The *Genro* of the future will be of no more account than the Privy Council of England; they will merely reflect the glory of past greatness.

Cites Old Chinese Legend

"Do you remember the old Chinese tale in which 'dead Kon Ming defeated living Chun Ta?' Kon Ming was a renowned strategist. But he died like all of us must. Now Chun Ta was the general of a country which was at war with the one Kon King had served. One day Kon King appeared before Chun Ta with a mighty host at his back. Chun was alarmed. His attempt to fight the host of Kon Ming was a feeble one and his army fled.

"But later Chun Ta learned that the Kon Ming he had seen was not really the great strategist in flesh and blood, but a wooden semblance of the dead leader. So he prepared another army and in a few years, having learned not to fear a dead man, not matter in what guise he might appear before him, overran the country of Kon Ming.

"The *Genro* in Japan are like that wooden figure of Kon Ming. Don't be alarmed by ghosts. Soon they will have passed and things will be normal again.

"I have talked with two or three foreign correspondents in the last few days. I told them that if they thought the Japanese people will allow Marshal Count Terauchi, the new Premier, to trample on their rights, they are greatly mistaken. I do not think that Count Terauchi will give Japan the militaristic rule that is expected of him. Even if he should try the nation will not let him. We are a civilized nation, and constitutional rights have been granted us by His Majesty. Anything conflicting with our constitutional rights will not succeed.

Terauchi Not to be Feared

"Personally I think that Count Terauchi is a very gentle man; a man whom children might love. He is not a disciple of the Kaiser, nor a man to be feared in the way that foreigners fear him. There appears to be apprehension abroad lest he stretch out his strong hand in China and repeat what he did in Korea. There is no need for such fear. True, Japan can take China, and the whole of China, if she chooses. But why should she? What can we do with China if we did take her. She would do us no good.

"On the whole, as I said before, the recent upheaval, which appears on the surface to be a serious reaction, is but a passing storm, one of those showers which so frequently breaks into a day that before and after is bright with sunshine."

At this juncture the Marquis was interrupted by a question about the meaning of his resignation, but he preferred to talk about subjects further afield, and turned to international economic questions. He foresees severe competition between the United States and Japan for the markets of the Far East, especially China.

Fly in America's Ointment

"While the United States is passing through a period of great material prosperity owing to the war in Europe, she is having her own troubles. While the trusts and combinations are increasing the wealth of the nation, the labor unions are clamoring for their share in the general prosperity in the shape of higher wages. It is a question whether the American people are enjoying the fruits of the economic prosperity.

"As the output of American factories increases the search for a market will become more vigorous. The home demand, no matter how great, must reach its limits and markets must be found abroad. American goods are liable to be dumped in the Orient. There is danger for Japan in that. Then the Americans, finding it unprofitable to manufacture goods at home for export to the Orient, will reach out into the East with their capital and establish factories in which they will use cheap Oriental labor and compete with us on our own grounds. Just as the European nations are trying to prevent Germany from dumping goods after the war, so some day we must come together to see that the United States does not do what Germany is planning to do now."

Marquis Okuma then referred to the civilization of Japan and her place in the world, a subject, he said, which he had treated at some length in the October number of his magazine, the Shin Nihon.

Foreign Suspicions Unfounded

"Japan," he said, "has a civilization of her own which will grow. She will fight the world, not with the weapons of war, but the weapons of civilization. The Japanese soldier stands for honor and justice; to my mind Prince Oyama typifies our ideal man. He keeps his sword always pointed downward, except when the honor of the nation demands that it be drawn. Other nations are mistaken in their belief that Japan intends to carve out her place in the world with the sword. It is unfortunate for us that such suspicions of our motives are harbored in other countries."

"Don't you think that this is partly due to the policy of too much secrecy that the Japanese Government has followed?" he was asked.

"I do," he replied. "I believe in publicity and straightforward dealing. Our diplomacy of the past was ill calculated to win the trust of other nations. For this reason I have always tried to discuss important questions frankly with newspaper men."

MAN CARRYING KNIFE ENTERS WILSON'S AUTO

Ride of President and Wife Is Halted in Streets Of Pittsburg, Pa.

New York, October 21.—What is believed to have been an attempt on the life of President Wilson was made at Pittsburg, Pa., this afternoon when the President and Mrs. Wilson were riding through the streets in an automobile.

Suddenly a man burst through the crowd which lined the street and jumped into the motor car occupied by Mr. Wilson. Arrested immediately by secret service men, the man was discovered to be carrying a small bag, which contained a knife, a chisel and a flask containing medicine. He told the police that he was a mechanic, 23 years old and that he was dissatisfied with the President's foreign policy.—*Asahi*.

JAPAN EXTENDS TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

American Consul Reports On Efforts of Japanese Steamship Companies

Tokio, October 24.—Indications that leading Japanese companies are taking steps to extend their business with South America to much larger proportions than at present are contained in reports from United States consular officials to the Washington Government, which are now at hand.

The American Consul-General William W. Handley, Callao-Lima, Peru, states that considerable interest has been manifested by two of the most powerful Japanese steamship companies during the past few months in developing their service along the west coast of South America. Prior to the war these companies had no regular schedules, but now they maintain a monthly service of steamers having a tonnage from 15,000 to 20,000 tons, and are obviously making strong efforts to capture the trade.

It it stated that the important Japanese steamship company Toyo Kisen Kaisha has recently decided to augment its service between Hongkong and Coronel, Chile, putting on three steamers, the Buyo Maru, Hongkong Maru, and one other. These ships are to touch at San Francisco and some of the principal west coast ports of Central and South America, proceeding as far south as Coronel. The service to be monthly.

Buys 5 Chilean Steamers

The Japanese steamship company Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which has headquarters at Tokio, has finished negotiations for the purchase of five Chilean steamers which ply between Punia Arnas and Atlantic and Pacific ports of South America. The steamers are the Goni Valenzuela, Uribe, Mott, and Boris. All will be retired from their former service and placed in the trade between Japan, Korea, and China, replacing vessels of a large tonnage.

The Japanese Government recently instructed the Japanese Consul-General at Lima to make an extensive tour of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, with a view to seeking commercial information for the improvement of the trade between Japan and these countries. He has very recently returned from a two months' trip, after an extensive visit not only to the seaports but to many of the interior towns of these countries.

Organize Trading Company

The American Commercial Attache V. L. Havens, Santiago, Chile, reports that plans for increasing the commercial relations between Japan and Chile are mentioned by the Mercurio of Santiago, which on July 13 published the following statement: According to information received from Yokohama, it is learned that a company with a large capital has been organized in that city under the name Pacific Trading Company, whose chief business will be the importing and exporting of goods from and to the Pacific coast countries. Mr. Moritaro Morimoto, who has organized this company came to this country in charge of the Japanese Exposition, and this organization is the result of the study he made of our market and also of the commercial commission which visited us a short time ago from Japan, of which Mr. Morimoto was the leader.

Immigration from Japan to South America is still booming

OST. LLOYD CORRECTION

The Ostasiatische Lloyd write: Owing to a mistake, a whole line was left out in the German headquarters report on October 26. Instead of: "The fort (Douaumont) has been evacuated by the enemy," the sentence should read: "The fort has been evacuated by the garrison. We did not succeed in re-occupying the work from the enemy."

Max Pasch Opens War Fund To Eventually Reach M.200,000,000

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 27.—An interesting donation has been made by Max Pasch. It is a total amount of 1,000,000 Marks for needy wives, children and descendants of veterans of the present war. 40 000 Marks more are to be deposited until the year 2016, when, together with the interest accrued, the fund will amount to 2,000,000 Marks. Further, 20,000 Marks will be deposited until the year 2116, when it will amount to 50,000,000 Marks and will be used to similar purpose. Four million will be taken off and again deposited, so that every hundred years a new donation of 200,000,000 Marks will be made by the trustees.

Presidential Mandates

The mandates of October 28 include the following:—

1.—Yu Yu-jen is granted the Grand Cordon of the 2nd class Order of Chiaho.

2.—Wang Chung-hui, Wen Tsong-yao and Lo Ta-sheng are granted the 3rd class Order of Chiaho with brilliants.

3.—Ting Pao-chuen is appointed the Director-General and Feng Sheng the Associate Director-General of affairs to relieve the sufferers in the Huai river district from the inundation there.

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN LOAN

Tokio, October 30.—The negotiations between the Department of Communications of China and Mr. Kawakami, one of the directors of the South Manchurian Railway Company, about the revision of the loan agreement for the railway between Kirin and Changchun, have progressed considerably and there remain only one or two points to be further decided. The most difficult part of the negotiations, namely, the amount of the loan, will be decided at seven or eight million yen. The revised agreement will soon be signed.

STOCK LOSSES FATAL

Osaka Millionaire Shoots Self After Disappointment in Market

Tokio, October 24.—Losses in the stock market are believed to have led Mr. Yeinosuke Iwamoto, an Osaka millionaire, to make an attempt upon his last Sunday. Some years ago, Mr. Iwamoto gave 1,000,000 yen for the construction of a big public hall in Osaka.

Reports from his home say that Sunday, having become despondent over disappointment in his speculations, Mr. Iwamoto shot himself with a revolver. The wound was not fatal and he is recovering under the care of a doctor.

WOMAN SPY TO DIE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 27.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: A death sentence on a woman has been passed by a French court-martial. It is reported from Marseilles, October 20, the court-martial unanimously sentenced to death the 28-year-old Mary Comenos Anches, for spying. The woman was from Dusseldorf and her family name was Liebendahl.

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APPONYI SEEKS POST AS DIPLOMAT TO U. S.

London, September 23.—Saturday, 2.40 a.m.—Count Albert Apponyi, one of the leaders of the Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament, according to advices from Budapest to the Mail, is a receptive candidate for the post of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States. He is well known in America, and it was urged in the lobby of the Hungarian House of Deputies that his appointment would be received equally well in Hungary and the United States.

A SWEDISH PROTEST

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 27.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: The Swedish government has instructed its minister at Petrograd to immediately protest against the Russian intention to place mines in Swedish territorial waters. The minister was also instructed to announce that the Swedish government, in due time, will bring forward claims for damage caused by such mines. The step was caused by an order, recently issued by the Russian Government, to particular sections of the Bottnian Bay. Among the places indicated in this order was also the line drawn from three miles of Subostbrotten to Schaeren Islands.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Backache is rarely due to kidney trouble. Doctors will tell you that kidney disease, when it exists, may be very far advanced indeed before it indicates its presence by means of pains in the back.

In the vast majority of cases Lumbago is the cause of the back pain, but it also arises from nerve debility, and in women from ailments peculiar to their sex.

Lumbago, like all other forms of Rheumatism, is caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by expelling this poison and making the blood pure and rich, have cured tens of thousands of cases of Lumbago and Rheumatism during the past five-and-twenty years.

Nerve Debility means that the nervous system has become run-down. The blood feeds the nerves and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feed the blood.

With women back-pains usually arise from Anæmia (bloodlessness) and in any case prove that the delicate machinery regulating the functions needs the stimulant which only pure rich blood can give. Women everywhere tell one another that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give just the help needed, dispel backpains, restore regularity, give rosy cheeks, good appetite, bright spirits and perfect health.

Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, Dr. Williams Pink Pills can also be had from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 per bottle (6 bottles for $8), post free.

News Brevities

The second burglary within a week in the salesroom of the Anglo-American Shoe Store, No. 21 Nanking Road, was committeed shortly after 7 o'clock Sunday evening when prowlers effected an entrance through a broken side door. They carried off a safe and about forty pairs of football shoes. A ricsha coolie was arrested during the evening with a safe in his vehicle. He said that the man who had employed him was following behind. This person could not be found. The coolie was locked up charged with complicity in the burglary. The place was entered five days ago when $340 was stolen from a cash drawer in addition to several pairs of shoes.

* * *

The following transfers in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service are announced for November: Mr. Acheson is transferred to Swatow, Mr. Joly to Ningpo, and Mr. Little to Shanghai. Mr. Nixon, of the Postal Service, is also leaving Peking shortly on transfer to Foochow.

* * *

Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. are exhibiting a series of artistic Christmas greeting cards depicting Chinese life and scenery. The cards are well finished and suitable for framing.

* * *

Dr. J. B. Fearn will give a talk on Chinese porcelains at the regular meeting of the American Woman's Club, today. The rarer specimens from Mr. Tong Shao-yi's collection from the Chow Dynasty until the present time will be exhibited. Mrs. J. B. Davies and Mrs. Earl B. Rose will be the tea hostesses for the afternoon.

* * *

The Hallowe'en goblins and ghosts are due to be abroad in Shanghai tonight. The vigil of All Saints' Day will be observed this evening by many dinner and dancing parties in the Settlement.

* * *

Twenty griffins, of a shipment of 180 arriving from Manchuria, yesterday afternoon, bolted from the docks after being unloaded. The most of them escaped towards Chapei and had not been recaptured last night.

Ladies' Hats; Overstock To Be Sold At ½ Prices!

We need the space for 'Xmas Goods.

Having sold so many hats already, we can afford to sell these cheaply, so here's your chance to obtain an up-to-date hat for next to nothing.

Besides this, we are offering you some special bargains in wearing apparel for ladies', misses' and children's seasonable underwear for ALL.
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SEARCH OCEAN BOTTOM MILES FOR TREASURE

Diver Tells Of Difficulty In Locating Wreck Of Ship Sunk Years Ago

CASH IN PURSER'S SAFE

Vessel Also Carried Silver Bullion; Other Wrecks Found, One Of Steamer

Norfolk, Va., September 9.—Searching for a sunken ship on which there is over $1,000,000 in money and silver bullion, the treasure hunting crew of thirty-four men under the command of Capt. Geo. Stillson, a master diver, inventor and expert in submarine engineering, is not proving an easy task, Stillson says.

The treasure-laden ship is, or was, the Ward Line steamer Merida. She was sunk in the summer of 1911 about fifty-five miles off Cape Charles Lightship when she was rammed by the freight steamer Admiral Farragut. The Merida carried over 300 passengers, all of whom were taken off by the Farragut and transferred to the Old Dominion steamer Hamilton, which landed them in Norfolk.

Among the passengers were a number of Americans fleeing from Mexico. They had with them the savings of their lifetime, and these savings they say, were locked in the safe in the office of the purser of the Merida. When the steamer was struck the water poured through the hole in her starboard side so fast that they did not have time to save any of their valuables.

The Merida also carried silver bullion said to have been worth over $600,000. The purser's safe is filled with money and jewelry. The vessel's cargo was fruit.

Treasure-Hunting Fleet

The treasure-hunting fleet is composed of the yacht J. H. Beckwith, the trawler Fearless and a barge used by divers. There are about a dozen divers in the outfit, including F. Nilson, who is said to have been the first to explore the bottom of the Atlantic near where the Merida went down.

Capt. C. Hermanson, who is in command of the flagship of the fleet, is of opinion that if the Merida is found she will be some miles away from the spot where she went down.

The treasure hunters, barring bad weather, have been searching for the sunken ship for nearly a month now. They have been driven to port several times by high seas and wind, but with the coming of fair weather have gone forth again to renew the search.

Divers have explored two miles of the Atlantic Ocean, it is stated, and have found several wrecks, one of them apparently a steamer, but it was not the one they sought. Divers sent up portions of a deckhouse of the steamer. There was nothing of value in the wreck.

Sharks were encountered by the divers on several occasions, but they stood off at a distance, apparently watching with interest every move of the divers, who were armed with axes, and also carried large knives in their belts.

May Be Miles Away

Capt. Stillson says he has not given up hope of finding the Merida and is not disappointed at not finding the vessel at the point where she went down.

"A vessel seldom goes right straight to the bottom when she sinks," he says, "especially where the water is deep and the currents strong." It is possible that the Merida is ten miles away from the spot where she went down. Under-currents sometimes carry a vessel miles away before she settles on the bottom. And after she strikes the bottom, shifting sands sometimes carry a vessel several miles.

"If we find the Merida within ten, or even twenty miles of the spot where she went down it will not be unusual. When we do find her, it will not prove very difficult to bring up the treasure in her, and I believe we are going to be successful. Our greatest difficulty is to locate her.

Capt. Hermanson also is of the opinion that the Merida will be found, and the divers, too, are confident.

The men tell of encountering strange-looking objects under water, of stumbling against a sunken vessel, or meeting a shark face to face.

Search Is Thorough

After searching five miles in one direction, the treasure hunters will return to the spot where the Merida went down and search five miles in another direction. After they have gone north, south, east and west for five miles, they will continue the search for five miles further in the same directions. If she is not found before winter comes on it is probable that the search will be abandoned until next spring.

The expedition is a costly one. The divers are paid as high as $10 a day. It is said that Capt. Stillson will receive a big bonus if the expedition is a success, and "fair" compensation if it fails.

In marine circles it is believed that the Merida will not be found. It is figured that in the five years since she went down she is probably completely covered by sands, and divers might walk over the spot where she lies without knowing it.

The treasure hunters come to Norfolk and Newport News about every two weeks to take on fuel and supplies.

NEW CHIEF OF FRENCH POLICE DUE ON NOV. 8

In the last number of the French Municipal Gazette mention is made of the impending arrival at Shanghai of a new Chief of the French Police, in place of Captain Rabier, who fell gloriously on the battlefield in France.

The officer appointed to this important post is Captain Schmidt, of the infantry-of-the-line; he is due to arrive here by the M. M. steamer Polynesien on or about November 8.

Captain Schmidt is an Alsatian by birth. He took part in different battles in 1914; badly wounded during the battle of Guise in August, 1914, he was picked up by the Germans on the battlefield, but succeeded in escaping after being kept a prisoner for three weeks. Despite his two wounds and thanks to his indomitable energy, he was lucky enough to reach the French lines after wandering for three months in the German lines and being at every moment in danger of capture and execution.

After having completely recovered from his wounds, Captain Schmidt was assigned to special duties at the front and happened to meet several Shanghai and Hongkong men. Amongst these was Lieutenant P. Le Bris, formerly manager of the Pathe Freres Agency in Hongkong, who having been seriously wounded at les Eparges has been declared unfit for further service and is coming back to resume the management of his firm.

Captain Schmidt will have in Mr. Xavier, Chief Detective Inspector, a zealous assistant, trained up under Commandant Mallet and Captain Rabier, and who, as Acting Chief of Police for over one year during a period of most difficult circumstances, has given proofs of his capacity.

9 HITS IN 12 SHOTS, U. S. FLYERS' RECORD

Navy Airmen, 2,000 Feet In Air, Show Expertness In Bomb Throwing and Gunnery

Norfolk, September 22.—That American gunners can hit a target from an aeroplane 2,000 feet in the air almost as well as they can from the deck of a battleship was demonstrated yesterday when two members of the Aerial Corps from the cruiser North Carolina made nine hits out of twelve shots. The firing was done during stormy weather, the gunners using small arms and bombs.

This is the first experiment of this kind conducted by the Atlantic Fleet, and practically every one of the fifty-five ships on the Southern drill grounds took observations.

The targets were surrounded by the entire fleet, while the aeroplanes circled around them at various heights. The highest shotting was at 2,000 yards.

AUSTRIAN PLANE SINKS SUBMARINE; CREW SAFE

Aircraft's Bombs Send French Submersible Foucaus To Bottom in Adriatic

29 ON CRAFT PRISONERS

German Seaplane Drops Three Explosive Missiles on Dover —No Damage, London Says

Berlin, Sept. 22 (by Wireless).—The French submarine Foucaus has been sunk in the Southern Adriatic by bombs dropped from Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes, the Austrian Admiralty announced today. The entire crew of twenty-nine men were rescued and made prisoners. The Admiralty statement reads:

"An Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplane in the Southern Adriatic sank, by means of bombs, the French submarine Foucaus. The aeroplane's pilot was Lieut. Celczeny and the observer was Lieut. von Klimburg. The entire crew of the submarine, comprising two officers and twenty-seven men, many of whom were in a drowning condition, were rescued and made prisoners by the naval aeroplane mentioned and by another piloted by Lieut. Komjovec, with Cadet Severa as observer.

"Half an hour later the imprisoned crew was taken over by a torpedo boat, while the two officers were transported to land on the naval aeroplanes.

"German seaplanes on Sept. 20," says a report issued by the German Admiralty under date of Sept. 21. "successfully attacked with bombs two Russian ships used as starting places for aeroplanes, which, escorted by one cruiser and several destroyers, approached the Bulgarian coast near Varna. The hostile sea forces were compelled to retire and were pursued by our seaplanes.

"German hydro-aeroplanes later successfully attacked hostile transport steamships at Constanza and dropped bombs on the railroads in Northern Dobrudja. In spite of heavy shelling all the raiders returned."

No Submarine Foucaus Listed—Probably Was the Foucault

No French submarine Foucaus is listed in available naval records. The craft sunk probably was the submarine Foucault, built in 1912 at Cherbourg. She was 167 feet long, 16.3 feet beam, with a speed of 12.5 knots above water and 8 knots submerged. She was equipped with six torpedo tubes. Her complement is given as composing 24 men.

The Frnch submarine Foucault on January 14 of this year was reported in Rome to have sunk an Austrian scout cruiser of the Novana type in the Adriatic. On January 16 the Overseas News Agency, a semi-official organization in Berlin, reported that no Austro-Hungarian ship was missing, and added: "The Foucault must have sunk a ship of the Entente powers by mistake."

German Seaplane Drops Three Bombs

London, September 22.—German seaplane today flew over Dover and dropped three bombs. The missiles caused no casualties, according to an official announcement. The hostile seaplane was chased away by anti-aircraft guns.

Germany's Super-Zeppelins

London, September 22.—A despatch from Milan to the London Daily Chronicle states that four units of the new super-Zeppelin fleet left the sheds at Friedrichshafen this week.

These monsters are 777 feet long; their envelopes contain 32,000 cubic meters of gas, enabling them to rise to an altitude of 13,000 feet, very nearly two miles and a half. Each aerial vessel is propelled by eight motor engines, capable of developing from 4,000 to 5,000 horse power, with a maximum speed of seventy-five miles an hour. On each of these super-Zeppelins there is storage for about seven tons of explosives.

U. S. Navy Needs Zeppelins

Washington, September 22.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels is convinced that the United States navy needs at least one modern dirigible of the Zeppelin or rigid type. Discussing today the uses to which such an aircraft will be put when it is built for the navy, Mr. Daniels said:

"The Zeppelin or Zeppelins could be used at various stations along both coasts, at advance bases in the Caribbean, at the Guantanamo supply base, on the Panama Canal Zone, and in the insular possessions. Zeppelins are able to remain aloft once they leave their hangars. They can travel at great speed or go slowly, giving them a distinct advantage over aeroplanes for scouting work. They can travel along with the fleet, no matter what its speed."

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.

Oct. 2—1004; Dairen.
" 3—Tacktai; Tainan.
" 5—1795, 5281, 2490; Dairen.
" 5—Taanchan, c/o Yungshingpoa; Foochow.
" 8—Hongtei; Hongkong.
" 9—Yuanshengpao, c/o Taantsan Shanyoun King Bridge; Dairen.
" 12—1776; Port Arthur.
" 15—Aymard; Hongkong.
" 15—James Budd; Chicago Falls Mass.
" 15—Rowe; Manila.
" 16—Tungyuen Singkaiho; Weihaiwei.
" 21—Jacono; Chefoo.
" 21—Tjieitkoen Tongkan; Weltevreden.
" 23—Tjieitkoen Tongkan; Weltevreden.
" 24—Ralph Campbell; New York.
" 24—Tiangkei; Bangkok.
" 27—Fateh Mekd Dostmehd Chahpor; Lonkha.

Great Northern Company

Sept. 28—Jarrot Astor; Tokio.
" 29—Jarrot Astor; Tokio.
Oct. 2—Changyuentai; Yokohama.
" 4—Linsing; Hongkong.
" 4—Keitei; Kobe.
" 8—Tonglai; Hongkong.
" 9—Sechang Zonghonjo; Kobe.
" 12—Walee; Hongkong.
" 13—Tock Kahn Kaigandori 4; Vladivostock.
" 15—Astor House; Kobe.
" 18—Ge Young Kalee Hotel; Hongkong.
Oct. 24—Marianna; Yokohama.
" 28—Crawley; Tokio.

Obituary

Mrs. Sprague

The death of Mrs. Ellen Mary Sprague, 78 years old, occurred Sunday at the home of her son, Mr. W. C. Sprague, at 46 Great Western Road. The remains were cremated yesterday evening at Bubbling Well Cemetery. The offices of the Standard Oil Company remained closed during the day and the flag was flown at half-mast.

70 SQUARE MILES TAKEN BY FRENCH ON SOMME

Paris, Sept. 26.—In three months' fighting on the Somme, says a semi-official review published today in the Bulletin des Armees, the French have reconquered about seventy square miles of territory from the Germans, captured 30,000 unwounded and 4,503 wounded prisoners, 144 cannon, most of them heavy caliber; 500 machine guns and much other material.

Since the battle began, the review says, the Germans have put in action on the Somme sixty-seven new divisions (between 938,000 and 1,340,000 men) and seventeen battalions (around 17,000 men), of which thirty-four divisions were on the British front and thirty-three divisions, with the seventeen battalions, on the French front.

MEXICANS WILLING TO ADOPT REFORMS SUGGESTED BY U.S.

American Commissioners Predict Satisfactory Settlement With Carranza's Agents

TROOPS TO STAY FOR TIME

Then Will Come Out Gradually —Foreign, Secular and Religious Measures Urged

New London, Conn., Sept. 22.—The Mexican conference reached a stage today which enabled the American Commissioners to predict that a satisfactory settlement would be arrived at within two weeks. Substantial progress was made in two long sessions which occupied nearly the entire day, and an adjournment to Monday was taken to permit both sides to refer certain important questions to their respective Governments.

The Villa raid on Chihuahua City, which has been a bitter pill for the Carranza delegates to swallow, has had a favorable reflex effect upon the conference. It is clear that no Government can remain in power in Mexico unless it has the active support of the United States, and signs are not lacking that in order to obtain this support the representatives of the First Chief are willing to put into effect the essential reforms insisted upon by the United States.

The arrangement now being arrived at will probably call for a redistribution of the American troops in Mexico and their gradual relief by Carranza forces. It was learned definitely today that in his conferences with the Commissioners Gen. Tasker H. Bliss had declared emphatically against military intervention. The higher command in the American army is almost unanimously in favor of the withdrawal of Gen. Pershing's expedition at the earliest practicable moment.

This will not be done, however, until Gen. Carranza can demonstrate that his control of the northern tier of States is sufficient to make sure that he can protect the American border from bandit raids, and until he has put in force by decree such reforms as the American Commissioners consider indispensable to the protection of life and property—both Mexican and foreign, secular and religious—in Mexico.

Bandits Capture a City

Washington, Sept. 22.—From Brownsville, Tex., came today an unofficial report that Victoria, capital of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, had been captured by bandits under the leadership of Alberto Carrera Torres.

Attacks by bands of revolutionists also have been made on American and British oil camps in the Tampico region, according to a despatch from Galveston. At Protero Del Lano, where the British syndicate headed by Lord Cowdray has large oil interests, revolutionists killed all the guards of Carranzista soldiers, numbering more than thirty, and then murdered two British subjects, who were employees of the oil company.

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the Carranza Government, received a telegram today from Gen. Jacinto Trevino at Chihuahua City denying the version of the Villista raid reported to the War Department yesterday by Brig. Gen. George Bell jr. Gen. Trevino reported that Villa did not take part in the attack.

Secretary of War Baker let it be known today that he did not accept Gen. Bell's as an accurate statement of what took place, but rather that it is based on reports and rumors. There came from El Paso, however, a despatch saying Gen. Bell asserted his information had been obtained from "several most reliable sources" and that additional information asserted that the bandits also seized silver bullion, held in the federal palace.

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Hockey

Competition on the hockey field is likely to be keener than ever this season. Hitherto, the teams in the league have contested solely for the honor of occupying first place, but now there is the additional draw of a trophy.

The matter was introduced at the annual meeting of the League, held yesterday at the Rowing Club. Mr. H. M. Mann, who presided, secured assent to a proposal that the league provide a perpetual challenge cup and promised that he would give the first winners something in the way of a trophy for themselves.

There will be six teams in the league this season—the Sikhs, Harlequins, "B" Co. of the S.V.C., who will enter two strings, St. Xavier's (being a reconstitution of the old Portuguese aggregation) and Public School Old Boys.

To do away with the difficulty there has always been over recurring references it was decided that teams must themselves find officials. It was also stated that the committee would consider taking a leaf out of the footballers' book, by endeavoring to form classes for embryo referees, under the direction of Mr. Burke-Scott.

Officers were elected as follows: Mr. H. M. Mann, president; Mr. V. H. Lanning, vice-president; Mr. J. Forbes Cale, secretary and treasurer. The committee will consist of the captains and secretaries of each team in the league.

MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY

A celebration of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan will be held this morning by the members of the Japanese community and Japanese officials at the Consulate, beginning at 9.30 o'clock. A second celebration will be held at the Japanese school where the Japanese Volunteers will give an exhibition drill. The members of the Overseas Club and representatives of the official foreign communities will fly their flags during the day in observance of the Imperial birthday.

Invitations have been issued from the Consulate for a public reception to be held on November 3, the date of the coronation of the heir apparent as Crown Prince.

Maud Doesn't Intend to Be An Army Mule ◎ By Opper

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2
3
I'VE GOT SOME OF YOUR TROOPS HERE. THEY'VE HAD TROUBLE WHERE DO YOU WANT 'EM PUT?
MEXICAN SIDE
AMERICAN SIDE
4
F. Opper

Evans' Perseverance 'Wins; Experience Big Golf Factor

National Amateur and Open Champion Reviews His Season's Success on Links

By Charles ('Chick') Evans
(National Open and Amateur Golf Champion of America)

New York, September 24.—I think the reason I was asked to write of how I won two national golf championships in one year was that the public was greatly surprised at the fact that, after taking so many years to win a national at all, I should gather up both of the national titles within a few months of each other. I think the chief lesson to be learned from my experience is the value of perseverance.

In the championships this year no golfer I was playing against went crazy at the particular time of our match. It is true that Jack Hutchison made a 68 finish at Minneapolis, but that was like beating me on the bye holes, for it followed poor rounds.

Freakishness of play, however, does not as a rule show itself in a full seventy-two-hole contest, for over that route steady scoring beats freakishness almost invariably.

It is in a match that sort of a golfer gets in his deadliest work. When MacFarlane beat me in the British amateur in 1914 he played golf that could only be dreamed about, and then in the afternoon he was beaten himself by poor golf. Said my caddie:

"Oh, Mr. Evans, that was cruel. Your score this morning would have beaten his afternoon round 7 up."

Chick's Luck Comes and Goes

I have only played Jerry Travers in one big event, and that was at Chicago in 1912. By comparison I had beaten him for every eighteen holes of match play during the week, and then Saturday afternoon he beat me in a fine display of unusual golf.

These are but two of many illustrations, but they serve to show why I have continued to believe, irrespective of critics, that most of my national failures could be attributed among other things to freak rounds bristling with long putts.

I wonder how many good golfers have had a brilliant golf career turned aside by only a few of these discouragements that faced me yearly? And this question of freak rounds was only a small part of the discouragements encountered on my way to national golf honors.

Fortunately for me, neither of the courses on which the national events were played this year was favorable to freak scores. Particularly was this true of Merion, where one had to earn every score he got.

I have always been willing to earn my scores, and I like to have the other fellow earn his, too. Of course, my increased experience was of great value and I think if one of those freak rounds had started this year I should have been able to stop it by little extra effort.

Evans Improves His Putting

Another great factor in my success this year was my judgment of clubs—the result of years of experience—and in addition to other good fortune stands out the fact that I putted better.

Critics called me "yellow" because I missed putts at critical times; they always seemed oblivious of the fact that I just as frequently missed them at uncritical times. It was a habit I had acquired, or had by nature.

No critic can tell me now that it is a question of nerves when one misses a short putt. The very idea is absurd; it is merely a question of whether you know how. The nerve test comes when you put your second shot inside the other follow's.

As I take it, my success this year was the result of a combination of things to my liking, meaning courses, pairings, "draw" and weather.

The chief lesson to be learned, I repeat, is perserverence in the face of difficulties. Having put my hand to the plow, I kept on to the end of the furrow.

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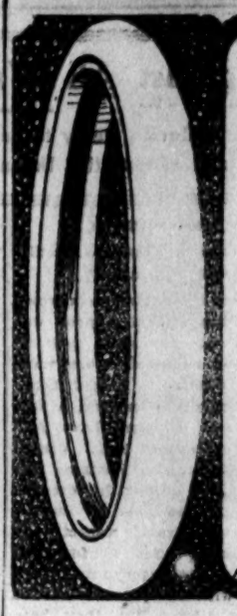

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WEATHER

Rough weather to the south of Japan. Winter monsoon along all our coasts. Cloudy, but fine weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 31, 1916

Putting Souls Into Dollars

(New York Times)

LAWYERS have a saying that hard cases make bad law. Bankers perhaps would make similar comment upon the suggestion of Controller of the Currency Williams at Kansas City that present conditions require Americans to put their souls into the use of their almost uncountable wealth. It would be obnoxious to argue that dollars should be used in a soulless manner. But just what does it mean to use souls in banking? Kindhearted bankers sometimes refrain from calling their customers' loans when banking judgment may be that it would be for the benefit of both banker and customer that the loans should be paid.

And sometimes customers have found themselves carried into a lower range of values for their collateral in that manner when the soulless exercise of the bankers' better judgment would have saved them money. If a banker's customer is bent upon an unwise business course, should a banker's soul control his judgment? The world is borrowing here in hundreds of millions, but the lenders are using their judgments rather than their souls in advancing the cash. Cash for documents are sellers' terms, and the highest bidder gets the goods. Collateral is required on the loans regardless of sympathy with the cause of the borrowers. Ought the business to be done differently?

Controller Williams would have difficulty in convincing either those who are lending their own money or the bankers who are lending depositors' money. Take a case covering the duty of the Government, and within the knowledge of Controller Williams' superior, Secretary McAdoo. At his hearing on the rural credits proposal now under organization, it was put in evidence that the Government was charging $45 an acre for irrigation facilities which were to have been furnished for $25, and that the Government claims that the water supply is a lien on the land so that farmers cannot get credit because of the prior lien. How would the Secretary and the Controller use their souls in accommodating the farmers who think themselves treated in a soulless manner? In principle, no doubt, soul should be used in the banking business, but hard cases make bad banking, and circumstances govern concrete cases more than the admirable principle, which some may fail to understand, but which nobody will deny.

It is true, as the Controller said, that we have grown into responsibility to the world through the aggregation of wealth which almost passes understanding. As he says, the deposits in our banks surpass those of England and France together, with a half dozen other nations thrown in for good measure. Moreover, "if a balance should be struck today, the probabilities are that we would find ourselves, for the first time in our history, a distinctly creditor nation. We hold a mortgage on the world's physical assets. The world holds a mortgage on our soul, on our good-will and broad nobility of purpose."

Is this true in any other sense than that in which the principle was applicable to England when it was lending to us the funds which now we are repaying in the manner shown by Mr. Loree's figures indicating the repurchase of $1,300,000,000 of railway securities in eighteen months? Many British loans were made to us in our extremity through civil war, on a scale unknown theretofore, and involving the moral issue of slavery. England showed her sense more than her soul in making those advances, and now finds that her bread cast on the waters returns to her after many days. If we ever again are to see dark days, is it not desirable that our best judgments should be shown in the loans we now make, whatever our sympathies may be? If we are to fulfill the "loftiest and noblest conceptions of the centuries" it will be by using our sense as much as our soul, and thinking more of the business in hand than of the centuries and their conceptions, whatever they may be.

The bankers at large talked "shop" rather than philanthropy. Their notion of what the case calls for is the retirement of the greenbacks when the conditions are so favorable. We have more gold than is good for us, so much that the greenbacks could be paid off without the market noticing it. The retirement of the greenbacks would relase their redemption fund now impounded in the Treasury, so that the market would receive almost as much gold as would be withdrawn from it. It is true that the Treasury is running on a deficit, so that the greenbacks could not be paid off in the manner in which the Panama Canal was built, out of "pocket money." But if the lawmakers had the will of the bankers they would find a way to do it. There is no comparison of the desirability of issuing bonds for the purpose of redeeming the unfunded debt, which has plagued us before and may again, and for the purposes for which Congress authorized bond issues so prodigally a few weeks ago. Then nobody said a word about redeeming the greenbacks, the sole remnant of one-time pure fiat money in our variegated currency. A cynical foreigner remarked upon the number of our religions and the scantness of our invention in the matter of soups. Our currency is a sort of chowder, doing more credit to our ingenuity of invention than to our consistency with financial principle. The first step toward coherency and sanity in our currency would be the often mentioned reform which lay first on the minds of the bankers at Kansas City.

Against All War Indemnities

Morris Hillquit's Reply to Belgian Socialist Leaders Who Claim 'Reparative Damages' for Their Country

By Morris Hillquit

(Member of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels)

In a recent interview I maintained that Socialists should oppose war indemnities because such indemnities are apt to breed more wars. Henri La Fontaine, a Belgian Senator, and Emile Vandervelde, a Belgian Cabinet Minister, have successively expressed their dissent from my views. La Fontaine and Vandervelde are among the foremost Socialists and pacifists of Europe, and I have great respect and warm personal affection for both of them. I have approached their criticisms with an open mind and a ready sympathy. But they have utterly failed to convince me of the error of my position.

Vandervelde draws a distinction between punitive and reparative indemnities. He rejects the former, but approves of the latter. I believe the distinction is as fallacious in international law as is the distinction between "punitive" and "deterrent" measures in criminal jurisprudence. All war indemnities are in theory reparations for wrongs. In practice they are punishments inflicted by the victor upon the vanquished, by the strong upon the weak, regardless of the justice of the case. War indemnities have never tamed a bellicose nation. They have always intensified national resentment and have often laid the foundation of new wars.

Vandervelde unwittingly admits the punitive character of all war indemnities in the concluding statement of his eloquent letter to The New York Times.

"From the financial point of view," he asserts, "the question of indemnity is only of secondary importance. With or without that money, Belgium will rise again from her ashes. But, on the other hand, from a moral point of view the question of indemnity is essential. It is essential to know whether in international law, as in private law, he who by his own act causes damage to another shall be compelled to repair the damage."

If Belgium can recover without German money (and personally I believe she will recover better without it than with it) and indemnity is to be imposed mainly for the moral effect, for the vindication of a principle of international law, such indemnity is obviously punitive in its essential character.

There is, furthermore, another important reason why Socialists should oppose all war indemnities. Indemnities are not paid by guilty Governments to the sufferers of the invaded countries to repair their individual or collective damages. They are paid by the people of the vanquished countries in the shape of increased heavy taxes; they are appropriated by the Governments of the victorious countries and are used most frequently to strengthen their military institutions and to tighten their rule upon the people. The 5,000,000,000 Francs which Prussia collected after the Franco-Prussian war has materially contributed to the building up of the formidable system of German militarism, and even the present war was in some measure financed and perhaps stimulated by part of the very gold which victorious Prussia exacted from vanquished France.

"But," queries Vandervelde, "should the invaders of Belgian soil be allowed to withdraw with the honors of war, leaving behind them devastation and ruin—factories emptied of their machinery and raw materials, 20,000 houses destroyed, the public debt increased by 2,000,000,000 Francs, Dinant sacked, Vise and Termonde burned, the University of Louvain in ruins, the churches and other historic monuments of Flanders reduced to dust and ashes?"

Ah, my dear Vandervelde, no money will ever repair the ravages of this fiendish war, neither the gigantic devastation of property, nor the loss of millions of lives, nor the sufferings of the widows or orphans. In the face of this crushing collapse of all civilized life let us not speak about reparation of the irreparable, but let us all unite in a worldwide effort to exterminate the causes which make for wars among nations and of necessity spread death and disaster.

On the question of principle my disagreement with Vandervelde is thus quite clear, and when the Socialist International will regain its voice it will no doubt pass upon the subject of this dispute.

The questions of fact raised by Vandervelde are, I fear, based on a misapprehension. The statement that the Socialists of Belgium generally, and Emile Vandervelde specifically, did not demand indemnity from Germany, occurred in an interview which I gave to The New York Times, not in an "article" written by me, and the specific assertion as well as the statement that the conference of neutral Socialists recently held in The Hague had indorsed this position are the conclusions of the interviewer, not my statements. In justice to the former, however, I will frankly admit that I fully shared his impression on the position of the Belgian Socialists, including Vandervelde. From Vandervelde's public declarations in the United States shortly after the outbreak of the war I understood that the Socialists of Belgium did not ask for money indemnities and I admired them all the more for it.

The Bank of China

(Peking Gazette of Oct. 27)

THE Head Office of the Bank of China resumed its exchange business and specie payment yesterday. Although the staff was fairly busy throughout the day, there was never any sign of a rush on the part of note-holders to secure cash. In reply to inquiries, a representative of this paper was informed by Mr. S. E. Lucas, the Assistant Manager, that a total sum of about $700,000 was paid out yesterday and over $356,000 received back from clients on current account and fixed deposit. Many clients were careful to explain that they were thoroughly convinced of the present strong position of the bank but a certain withdrawal of cash was absolutely necessary, as the market was in need of silver and certain Chinese banks had to redeem their tied-up capital. A gratifying indication of public confidence in the new management of the institution is the number of foreigners who have opened accounts with the bank.

A very satisfactory feature of the situation has been the phenomenal rise in the price of the Bank of Communications notes, which jumped from 79 to 91 yesterday. It will be remembered that the principal objection raised by the Liang Shih-yi gang and the Kuo Wu Yuan to the resumption of specie payment by the Bank of China before the Bank of Communications was what was represented as the certainty of an immediate depreciation in the value of the notes of the latter bank. All the modern arguments against this mediaeval aberration failed to move the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. And but for the resolute pressure exercised by the authorities of the bank and the President's threat to hold the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet responsible for any further delay in the re-opening of the bank to business, it is quite certain that the Bank of China would have gone on accumulating silver in its vaults whilst its notes and those of the Bank of Communications would have been depreciating in value.

Another gratifying feature yesterday was the improvement of the copper cash notes—largely used by the poorer classes which improved from 156 copper cash per dollar to 136, practically the normal figure. We also learn that the Foreign Banks are accepting Bank of China notes; and in a couple of days, arrangements will be perfected further strengthening the note-issue of the bank.

Light On Mythology

The Mythology of all Races. In thirteen volumes. Louis Herbert Gray, A. M., Ph. D., Editor; George Foote Moore, A. M. D. D., LL. D., Consulting Editor. Volume I., Greek and Roman. By William Sherwood Fox, A. M., Ph. D., Volume X., North American. by Hartley Burr Alexander, Ph. D. Boston: Marshall, Jone Company. Buckram, $6 Gold per volume; half morocco, $8 gold per volume.

To assemble in one set of books the myths of all races is a task so tremendous as to entitle those who attempt it in good faith to a certain amount of honor, irrespective of whatever may be the measure of their success. The projectors of the work now under consideration have procured the services of competent scholars and have made their plans wisely. So far as may be determined from the prospectus and from the two volumes which have already issued from the press, the enterprise is likely to result, if not in any striking addition to the sum of the world's knowledge, at any rate in classifying and making accessible knowledge admittedly in need of convenient and orderly presentation.

The surpose of this set of books, we are told, is to bring together the myths of each race, every volume being written by a scholar who has done distinguished work in his field, and to illustrate these volumes, under the direction of the authors, with pictures of the deities or of mythic incidents as delineated by the people who themselves believed in those deities or incidents. Dr. Gray, the editor of the series, expressly states in his preface that the attempt has been not to make an encyclopedia of mythology nor a mere reference book. The purpose of the series, as he explains it, is to assemble into a single unit the myths of individual peoples, in such a manner that the mythology of each race is seen to form a coherent part of mythology as a whole. The aim is to present the facts in the case, as they have been recorded by travelers, missionaries, and anthropologists, not to theorize, but to provide solid foundations on which theories may be built.

The difference of such a plan from that of studies in comparative mythology like Frazer's "Golden Bough" is readily apparent. It is unfair, after this frank and clear statement, to expect much in the way of coordination and interpretation; the method is not comparative but presentative. Therefore the work will be of use rather to the general reader than to the technical student, although even to the latter some of the volumes may bring new information, so large is the scope of the series and so authoritative the standing of many of the authors.

The first volume, by Professor W. Sherwood Fox of Princeton University, is on Greek and Roman mythology. The second, devoted to Teutonic mythology, is by Dr. Axel Olrik of the University of Copenhagen. The third volume is in two sections, the first, dealing with Celtic mythology, is by Canon John A. MacCulloch, and the second, dealing with Slavic mythology, is written by Professor Jan Machal of the Bohemian University of Prague. In the fourth volume Dr. Uno Holmberg of the University of Finland writes of the mythology of the Finno-Ugric and Siberian peoples, and in the fifth Captain R. Campbell Tompson discusses Semitic mythology.

The sixth volume is composite, dealing with the closely kindred races of India and Persia. The Indian mythology is written by Professor A. Berriedale Keith of Edinburgh University, and the Persian mythology by Professor A. J. Carnoy of the University of Louvain. In the seventh volume Professor Mardirs Ananikian of the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, writes of Armenian mythology, and Professor George Foucart, head of the French Institute of Oriental Archaeology at Cairo, discusses the primitive mythology of Africa.

The eighth volume contains a treatise on Chinese mythology, especially that of Taoism, by Professor U. Hattori of the Imperial University of Tokio, and a treatise on Japanes mythology, with special reference to that of Shintoism, by Professor Masaharu Anesaki of the same university.

Malayo-Polynesian and Australian mythology are described by Professor Roland Burrage Dixon of Harvard University in the ninth volume. In the tenth and eleventh Professor Hartley B. Alexander of the University of Nebraska writes of the mythologies of the North American and the Latin American Indians. Professor W. Max Mueller of the University of Pennsylvania writes of the mythology of ancient Egypt in the twelfth volume and Sir George Scott of the mythology of Burma, Siam, and Annan.

This list of subjects is inviting and the contributors are well chosen. It seems strange not to see the honored names of Jeremiah Curtin and Dr. Joseph Jacobs on the list; it is hard to remember that these brilliant minds have ceased to labor. A question of proportionate value is raised by the discovery that two volumes are devoted to Indian legends and only half a volume to the rich mythology of the Celt. The mythology of Ireland alone would seem to deserve a volume. Nor does the name of Canon MacCulloch carry as much weight as would that of any one of several other Celtic scholars—Dr. Douglas Hyde, for example, or Dr. Kuno Meyer.

Taking up the two volumes now at hand, (it is announced that five and possibly six volumes will appear before the end of the year,) it may at once be remarked that Professor Fox, who is Assistant Professor of Classics at Princeton University, undertook a work of great difficulty in assembling in one volume the myths of Greece and Rome. This particular task has been so often essayed by the world's greatest scholars and creative artists that he who now approaches it must needs be a man of extraordinary courage. Professor Fox has performed his duties in a workmanlike manner, and has been animated by the scientific spirit which this sort of study especially needs. The stories of the local heroes are given first, and then accounts of the divinities—an arrangement which seems justified by logic and by history. A desirable result of the general reading of this volume would be to dispel the idea that the mythology of Homer is the primitive mythology of the Greeks. The numerous illustrations, in line, halftones, photogravure, and color, are beautiful in themselves and admirably supplementary to the text.

Professor Alexander has a field fresher, less fertile, than has Professor Fox. In dealing with the legends of the North American Indians he has a subject known to most of the public only through Longfellow's poem. And what a subject it is! how filled with life and color and poetry! The reader surrenders at once to the charm of Professor Alexander's style and the beauty and interest of his material. Emphatically this is a volume to be read for pleasure, not merely to be consulted for information.

How did death come into the world? According to the Arctic Highlanders, mankind was asked: "Will ye have eternal darkness and eternal life, or light and death?" and chose the second alternative.

According to the Wikenos, death came into the world by the will of a little bird. "How should I nest me in your warm grave if ye men live forever?" it asked.

Long before Joel Chandler Harris was born, the stories that will always be associated with his name were current among the aboriginal dwellers on our continent. Brer Rabbit is the Great Hare of Algonquin legend and Brer Terrapin appears in the same saga cycle. The Tar Baby story appears in various forms among the Cherokee and also among the Indians of Mexico, Washington, and Southern Alaska—wherever, in fact, the pinion or the pine supplies enough gum to be molded into a ball for Indian uses.

The Indian tales of gods and heroes and ghosts and demons and fairies and witches are of absorbing interest. Some of them—like that of the Cannibal Baby and that of the Woman Who Suckled a Caterpillar—are weirdly horrible, others are exquisitely beautiful. They should furnish a mine of themes to the poet; Longfellow did not dig very deep. The illustrations to this volume, most of which are in color, are novel and instructive.

The theory of the series, as stated by the editor, is noteworthy. Mythology, he tells us, is not synonymous with religion, but only a part of it. Religion he believes to consist of at least three parts—the attitude of soul, which is religion par excellence; the outward act of worship, which is ritual, and the scientific explanation, which—in the very highest and noblest sense of the term—is myth. He emphasizes the fact that in the study of mythology only one feature of religion is under consideration. We must not, he says, take the part for the whole, else we shall be one-sided and unjust in our appreciation of religion as a whole.

This distinction is sound. Strict adherence to the principle indicated thereby inevitably limits the scope of the series, but such limitation is desirable in a work of so inclusive a character. The quality of the volumes already issued is sufficiently high to warrant pleasant and confident hopes of their successors.

A Great Dam

Largest Piece Of Masonry In The World

Las Cruces, New Mexico, September 29.—The crowning event of virtually twelve years' construction of what is regarded as one of the greatest irrigation projects in the world will take place when President Wilson comes to New Mexico to dedicate the great Elephant Butte Dam, on the Rio Grande, north of Rincón, on October 14. The dedication is to be coincident with the holding of the International Irrigation Congress on October 14 to 19, the International Farm Congress and the International Soil Products Exposition, all at El Paso, Texas.

The Elephant Butte Dam is the largest and most important of the irrigation projects that the United States has undertaken in efforts to reclaim the desert lands of several western states and make them productive. The work was begun in 1904 when the first borings for the foundations of the monster dam were made. Actual construction was commenced in July, 1910, so that the dedication by President Wilson will be the final formal event of six years' work on the project.

The Dam Described

Actual completion of the construction occurred on May 12, last. The dam is the largest piece of masonry for the storage of water in the world. It contains 608,000 cubic yards of re-enforced concrete. It is of the gravity type, straight in plan 1,318.7 feet long at the top which is 205 feet above the original level of El Rio Grande. From the deepest excavation the top is 306 feet high. On the top there is an 18-foot roadway. The cost of the structure alone was $5,000,000 with an additional $5,000,000 for the many canals and other work necessary for the distribution of the stored water. All of this work is not yet completed.

The total capacity of the dam is 2,642,292 acre feet of water, or sufficient to cover this number of acres to the depth of one foot. Putting it in another way, the reservoir behind the dam when full, contain $62,200,000 gallons, which, if spread out one foot deep, would cover 4,285 square miles, an area over twice that of the state of Delaware.

The reservoir, pronounced the largest artificial body of water in the world, and known as Lake B. M. Hall, has a shore line of more than 200 miles, and an average width of two miles. Mexican towns and villages, many of which have stood for a century or more, already are submerged or will be when the lake is filled. Owners of this property were compensated by the government as were the proprietors of vast stretches of grazing land also submerged.

The spillway is of the combination weir and tunnel type. The weir is 275 feet long, divided into five sections, with an elevation at the crest of 193 feet above the original river bed. There are four tunnel outlets, 10 feet in diameter, with a capacity permitting the safe discharge of 8,000 cubic feet of water per second. The discharge is controlled by 10-feet diameter cylinder gates.

A Solid Wall of Masonry

The dam is a solid wall of masonry and concrete with a width of 215 feet at the base, tapering to a thickness of about twenty feet at the top. It is built to withstand anything but the most severe earthquake shock and is said to be practically indestructible. Some time ago reports were current that Mexicans from across the line planned to dynamite the dam, and a company of troops was sent from Columbus for guard duty. Reclamation service officials held that this precaution was unnecessary pointing out that nothing short of a trainload of dynamite, the placing of which would require more than a year of drilling, would be sufficient to materially injure the dam.

Waters from the dam, which is located in Sierra county, will irrigate 320,000 acres of land in the Rio Grande valley, in New Mexico, Texas and the Mexico state of Chihuahua, extending 130 miles below the dam.

By a treaty with Mexico the United States agrees to deliver to Mexico 20,000 feet of water annually without cost. In return Mexico waives all rights to the waters of the Rio Grande from the New Mexico-Chihuahua line to Fort Quitman, Tex., approximately 75 miles.

An Unpremeditated Hoax

The measles were making their annual round of the juvenile population of the community, and Flossie was very vexed because she didn't catch them. She felt that a nice little vacation was being denied her. One day she came rushing into the schoolroom, clapping her hands with delight.

"O Miss Nichols! They're coming down the avenue!"

"Who?" asked her teacher, hurrying to the window and looking for she knew not what.

"The measles! Bessy Tubbs, right on our corner, has just got them, and now it'll be my turn next!"

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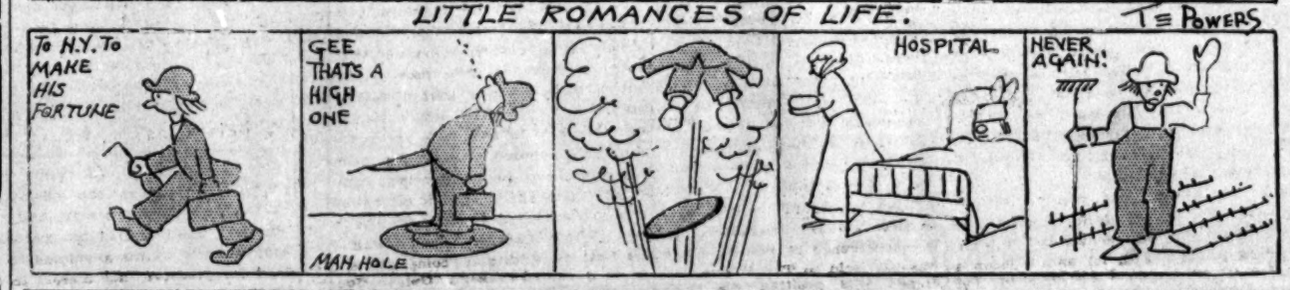
MENU
WHY DID I ORDER ALL OF THAT.
MENU
COULD YOU CHANGE THAT TO VANILLA ICE CREAM?
MENU
SHE WANTS TO CHANGE IT.
AH! DEY ISS ALL ALIKE!



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

The Animal Giants

Interesting Facts By Garrett P. Serviss

"In your article on the range of size in the animal kingdom you remark, 'There is an upper limit to the size of animals imposed by the laws of gravity, cohesion, etc., and this limit is fairly represented by the elephant on land and the whale in the sea.' As our museums contain skeletons of animals of far larger proportions than the elephant, and as the laws of gravity, etc., have surely undergone no change, I hope you will explain this matter a little more fully."

The elephant is the largest land animal of the present day, and the whale is not only the largest known marine animal now living, but it is doubtful if any of the most gigantic creatures of past geologic time exceeded the whale in bulk.

It is true that some of the dinosaurs, such as the brontosaurus, were several times larger and heavier than the elephant, and the ancient mamoths considerably exceeded it in size. Nevertheless, the elephant stands virtually in a class by itself as the giant of the animal kingdom on land, and, as such, it does fairly represent the upper limit of size imposed by gravity, etc.

The fact that there have been larger animals simply shows that the elephant does not reach the absolute limit. On the other hand, the fact that there is no species of land animal larger than the elephant, while there are thousands that are smaller, and the additional fact that there were very few that exceeded the elephant even in the days of the giant dinosaurs, prove that the limit is not very far above the elephant's head.

But it may be asked: "Why should there be any such limit of size? Why could not an animal be as big as a mountain?"

It is a question of the strength of material. An animal composed of flesh and bones cannot attain an unlimited size any more than a bridge made of steel can be extended to an unlimited length. The disaster to the great span at Quebec the other day is a graphic illustration of the danger that would attend the legs and ribs of an elephant grown to a bulk so great that the wrench of gravity might loosen the grip of cohesion.

An elephant eleven feet tall approaches the largest size of its species. If it grew to be twenty-two feet tall, keeping the same bodily proportions, it would have eight times the weight to carry that it had when its height was half as great, while its strength and its resisting power would be increased only fourfold. It is doubtful if an elephant of that size could get upon its feet.

If animals were composed of some material as strong as steel, or, if, on the contrary, their bones and muscles consisted of substances of low specific gravity combined with great relative tenacity, they might attain enormous dimensions with safety to their own bodily structure; but metallic animals have never appeared, at least on this planet, while only vegetable life has been granted to organisms composed of woody fibre.

In view of these facts it is easier to understand why the huge animals of the past became extinct. Being nearer the upper limit of size they suffered greater disadvantages than the elephant does from their weight and bulk. They were slow of motion, dragging themselves along, living partly in water, which helped to buoy up their weight, and subsisting on plants and grasses which did not require great activity to obtain.

The carnivorous animals of that time were not of such excessive size, and some of them exhibited much activity. It is probable that they often fed upon the bodies of the immense, sluggish cratures which were their contemporaries.

The latter, being virtually chained near the places of their birth by their lack of locomotive power, fell victims to climatic changes that altered the character of the food supply within their reach, and to famine caused by their own consumption.

Even at a much later period, when the dinosaurs had disappeared, the big, heavy mastodons and mammoths were clearly the victims of their own excess of bulk, for great numbers of their skeltons are found embedded in ancient morasses into which they sank while seeking food.

Thus we see that excessive size may be disadvantageous to an animal not only because of the strain brought upon its muscles, but because the earth itself, in the very places where food most abounds, may give way under their tread and enmire them.

When the weight of a creature is measured in tons it has to have a selected footing. A ploughed field may present as difficult going to an elephant as an expanse of deep snow does to a man.

It is a curious fact that elephants seem to have a clear comprehension of the dangers that their weight brings to them, and they will never cross a bridge, or venture upon unfamiliar ground without carefully feeling their way and testing the strength of the materials to which they have to entrust their safety.

There are other limitations to animal size besides those imposed by weight. The circulation of the bodily fluids, the leverage of the skeletal parts, the driving force of the heart, the functioning of the digestive apparatus, etc., must evidently be affected by the dimension of the body.

If we could study all the details of physiology we should find that the vital history of a mouse is as different from that of an elephant as the life of a village is from the life of a metropolis.

The vastly larger size of the whale as compared with the elephant can be explained by the buoyant effect of the water in which it lives and moves. It is not supported on pillar-like legs, but its enveloped in an element that serves as an all-round support for its huge body. The air is too rare to afford a similar support to a land animal. Accordingly the biggest sea-dweller greatly exceeds the biggest land-dweller for much the same reason that a steamship can be made immensely larger than a freight-car. This rule appears to have always been effective, since in the age of the great reptiles the largest of the monsters either lived altogether in the seas and lakes, or were amphibious in their habits, never venturing far out of the water. Yet even they seem never really to have exceeded the whale in bulk, so that, while the typical land giant of today is smaller than some of his ancient predecessors, the ocean still has an inhabitant as large as the earth ever held.

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Do You Know That—

The diving bell was mentioned before the sixteenth century. Two Greeks in that century—1538—gave an exhibition before Charles the Fifth, descending into water of considerable depth in a large inverted kettle. They took down with them burning lights. The men returned to the earth level without being wet. The lights were still burning.

* * *

Paris now has a Chinese settlement. The first families arrived a year ago, and now one hotel shelters fifty-three Chinese in five rooms. The men are mostly engaged in making toys, which the women and children sell in the city.

* * *

Childhood is found to be longer among civilized races than savages, and to be increasing.

* * *

In certain mammals rhinoceroses, horses and tapirs—the time before maturity varies with size.

* * *

There are three varieties of the dog that never bark—the Australian dog, the Egyptian shepherd dog, and the "lion-headed" dog of Tibet.

* * *

The Daily Republic, one of the native newspapers of Hankow, has published "Pilgrim's Progress" as a serial.

* * *

Only one-third of the world's population use bread as a daily food. One-half subsists chiefly on rice.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Hankow Tea Market

The export to October 26, as per Customs Returns, stands thus :—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1916 X 17	17,166,903 lbs.	 7,508,631	lbs.
,, 1915 X 16	22,294,025 ,,	 7,437,295	,,
,, 1914 X 15	17,874,773 ,,	 5,383,795	,,

Via Shanghai,	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1914-15.
To Great Britain	4,809,345 lbs.	7,505,940 lbs.	5,182,044 lbs.
,, United States and Canada	5,288,752 ,,	3,937,131 ,,	3,703,131 ,,
,, Continent	72,253 ,,	67,844 ,,	3,237,103 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	2,532,989 ,,	3,785,488 ,,	474,737 ,,
,, do via North	6,002,325 ,,	9,366,213 ,,	2,177,324 ,,
,, Shanghai	1,715,900 ,,	1,960,481 ,,	4,814,704 ,,

	U.S. & Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	Russia in Asia.	Russia in Europe.
Direct,					
1916.	280,763 lbs	473,885 lbs.	2,691 lbs.	12,877,[illegible]5 lbs.	5,841,295 lbs.
1915.	— ,,	2,179,343 ,,	56,661 ,,	18,459,075 ,,	9,859,393 ,,
1914.	292,973 ,,	3,455,585 ,,	537,196 ,,	15,123,627 ,,	8,619,819 ,,

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, October 25.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export

	Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls Piculs	Week ended Oct 16 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected (Summer)		58 00	775
,, Seconds		64.00	
Buffalo hides, No 1 10-60 lbs		55.0	1 0
,, 2 10-60 ,,		24.25	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)		20.00	11
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		1 .75	
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,		10.50	3,478
Green China Grass, Szechuen		—	
Jute (Abutilon)		—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		16 50	3,705
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		18 00	
Animal Tallow		18.50	3,840
Gallnuts, Usual shape		19 75	32
,, Plum ,,		22.75	
Cotton Lihoo		2 .00	16,196
,, Shansi		24.00	
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 6		110.00	85
4½" 4¾" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5½" 5⅝" 6"			
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
,, ,, Yellow		4.75	1,089
,, ,, Red			
,, ,, Black			
Yellow Beans		2 35	78,285
*Broad Beans		1.25	
Sesamum Seed Oil		11.30	256
Groundnuts (with shells)		—	881
,, (shelled)		—	—
Groundnut Oil		11.00	—
Wood Oil		12.50	8,27?
Tea Oil		9.35	52
Bean Oil		10.40	544
Rape Oil			—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 30, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 75⅛ =Tls. 1.33 @7.33=$1.80

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 73.075	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1812
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¾—Tls.	6.42
Exch. @ 73.3—Mex...$	8.76
Peking Bar .....Tls.	337
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32¾d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476⅞
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1⅜
London	Demand	3-1⅜
India	T.T.	231½
Paris	T.T.	433
Paris	Demand	433½
New York	T.T.	74⅛
New York	Demand	74¼
Hongkong	T.T.	71¼
Japan	T.T.	68⅞
Batavia	T.T.	178¼

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-2⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy	3-3⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	447
New York	4 m-s.	76¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1=Hk. Tls. 5.77

Hk. Tls. 1=Francs 4.83

,, ,, 1=Marks †3.95

Gold $1=Hk. Tls. 1.21

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.62

,, ,, 1=Rupees 2.60

,, ,, 1=Rouble 2.58

,, ,, 1=Mex. $1.50

† Nominal.

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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$725 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	4.10 B.
Cathay, pref	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 B.
North China	160 B.
Union of Canton	$900 B.
Yangtsze	$260 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 25 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	10s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1
Raub	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132½ B.
Shanghai Dock	91 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	95 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	83½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 88 B.
International Pref	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80 B.
Oriental	Tls. 44½ S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 122½
Kung Yik	Tls. 16½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 142½ B.
Green Island	Tls. 10¾ B.
Langkats	Tls. 23½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16½ S.
Llewellyn	80
Lane, Crawford	98.
Moutrie	85
Watson	Tls. 7
Weeks	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14.10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.77½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.92½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 15 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3.55
Consolidated	Tls. 3.80 B.
Dominion	Tls. 14⅝ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¾.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 12½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22⅝
Padang	Tls. 16½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12.
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 8¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 19
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 12½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.77½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 170 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tebong	Tls. 26¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 89 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 298.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 27 was 92 tons, for October 28, 97 tons and for October 29, 90 tons."

'Not Bad for a Young Country'

What a Famous English Actor Thinks of America

(By Sir H. Beerbohm Tree in the Times)

The face, or, I shall say, the surface, of America has entirely changed since I first made its acquaintance, 20 years ago. New York largely dominates the current of the nation's life, colors its atmosphere, and dictates its fashions.

The two striking impressions one receives on arriving in New York City are its architecture and its luxury. Geographical necessity was the mother of the skyscraper. By day these giant towers convey an impression of garish splendor; at night they are spectrally imposing. As there is no twilight in the city, so are there no half tones in the life of the people. The dusk of Broadway is chased by the blazing electric signs which dazzle the stranger as a transformation scene of some advertising fairyland But it has a beauty of its own. The gaiety of New York at night is most striking. Dancing proceeds in all the restaurants and hotels. But the gaiety is normal and indigenous; it seems to be the natural outcome of the restless energy of the climate and the people. Let no one assert that there is no national American music. This new art of sound is the new comer, more revolutionary and bewildering than that of Strauss or of the music-futurists. After the first shock the orchestral monstrosities of rag-time become haunting in their fascination. It is as though you were drawn into the depths of chaos by a maelstrom of sound. Yet in this riot of sound and movement there is always something "respectable." It has the Latin exuberance of high spirits rather than the Saxon rowdiness of the flesh.

The hospitality towards English visitors is prodigal. Whereas in former times there was a tendency to depreciate the English people, their manners, their customs, and their want of humor, one is struck today by the sympathetic courtesy and the better understanding with which ourselves and our work are regarded. Although there is a considerable section of the community which is pro-dollar, the vast majority in the East are enthusiastically pro-Ally; and this whole hearted sympathy is reflected in the Press. The measures taken towards the Irish rebels did much at the time to alienate the sympathy of many Americans from the British cause. At some Irish public meetings, indeed, the "Watch on the Rhine" was sung; but the intemperate language of the leaders of the movement was almost universally condemned.

In the Middle West and in the West the pro-Ally sentiment is less pronounced; and certainly the newspapers in some of the cities are inclined to devote larger type to the victories of the Central Powers than to those of the Entente. This neutral tepidness may be in no small measure due to the remarkable efficiency of the German propaganda. Great applause, however, was called forth by the assertion that, but for the British Fleet, American soil would long ago have been invaded by the present enemies of the Allies; and the conviction is daily gaining ground throughout the United States that Great Britain is fighting the cause of America. There can be no better proof of this American sympathy with the Allied cause than the vast sums which have been collected—more than $50,000 having been sent to the English, French, Russian, Belgian and German funds, the vast proportion of which went to the Allies. To sum up, it is not too much to say that the sentiments of the great majority of the inhabitants and the Press of New York are no less pro-Ally than the Allies themselves.

Nature in a New Country

Shortly after my arrival in America I started for California in order to fulfil a contract to present "Macbeth" in a series of moving pictures. We spent Christmas Day at the Grand Canyon. On our arrival a blinding snowstorm blotted out the view. We turned our backs upon the mountains and were making for our hotel when the snow stopped and light came. On looking back we saw the mountains in cold, barren grandeur. At first they seemed like the habitation of some forbidding god—one was appalled by the vast uselessness of this emply waste—not a tree, not a shrub was to be seen. But Nature had surprises yet in store, and soon provided us with a feast of infinite variety. Now from the valley ascended a curtain of white mist. The act was finished. After an interlude of five minutes the curtain slowly rose; the sun burst forth, and shining through the dissolving mists, revealed the most wonderful transformation scene I have ever witnessed, as Nature in a frolic mood threw prismatic somersaults—three rainbows spanned the horizon. A voice behind me disturbed the spell: "Not bad for a young country, boss!" it remarked. I assured the speaker that it was most promising.

We pass through New Mexico's vast desolation of uncultivated landscape, fringed with snow-capped mountains. We arrive at a railway station, where tame Indians are selling toys and painted pottery. The surrounding country is dotted with camps of Indians; picturesque women on horseback are riding to and fro. The life in their little villages appears to be happy, and they still disdain the less picturesque civilization offered them in exchange for their freedom. The livelihood they earn suffices for their needs. Their social amenities are elemental.

At last we are in California. There is the welcome green of the trees, the orange groves are aglow, and I smell for the first time, away from a wedding, the scent of the orange blossoms. At Los Angeles the Mayor welcomes me. I undergo the inevitable mental vivisection at the hands of the representatives of the Press, and am asked to a banquet given by the Los Angeles Examiner, to which the leading citizens were invited. The interviewing, which is more a cross-examination than an examination-in-chief, being overcome in on hour and a half, my next objective is the Fine Art Studio, situated at Holywood, a suburb about seven miles out. My first step is to hire a motor car. Life at Los Angeles would be impossible without these "perambulators." Everybody in the city seems to be possessed of a car—there are 200,000 of them in California.

The Cinematograph City

At the Studio, as our car stops, we are surrounded by a motley crowd all painted and costumed, among whom are Red Indians, cavaliers, moderns, gorgeous Babylonians, and cowboys. Suddenly there is a terrific explosion as a dozen cowboys fire their pistols in the air. This is a welcome! Recovering from the shock, and finding myself, happily, unwounded, I raise my hat to the cheering crowd. My instinct tells me that I am in the midst of a democratic society. A fair-haired little boy of five years old approaches. He is, I afterwards discovered, one of the most popular film actors. The infant phenomenone wore a long garment, on which was sown in large letters the word "Welcome," and coming towards me with extended hand, at once put me at my ease by saying: "Pleased to meet you, Sir Tree." By way of making conversation. I ventured: "And how has the world been using you these last few years?" With a world-weary shrug of the shoulders, it replied: "Well, I guess this world's good enough for me!" It is a land of many babies, but few children.

I turned my eyes towards a stage of many acres—on which was raised the City of Babylon. Yes, there, solidly built, was the mimic City of Babylon. You can wander up a great street peopled by thousands of actors and stage employees, all clad in the costumes of the period. Life-sized elephants decorate the buildings and huge images of gods and goddesses confront you at every turn.

As I ascend the steps of the temple I hear in the distance a great noise as of a cheering crowd; nearer and nearer it comes, four chariots gallop past at full tilt, followed by hundreds of soldiers on horseback, the populace escaping miraculously from the menacing hoofs and wheels. Not only are the actors expert and daring riders—the horses, too, are marvellously trained for this kind of work. The wonder is how few accidents occur in the pageantry of this remarkable film directed by Mr. D. W. Griffith, who, it will be remembered, was responsible for "The birth of a Nation." The new picture beggars all description—it has taken two years to prepare, and its production must have cost between £100,000 and £150,000.

Mr. Griffith is an imaginative artist, his energy is amazing, and he apparently has a supreme indifference to money. To be a spectator of his latest work is like having gold flung in one's face. The pains taken to secure archaeological accuracy in these pictures, which in the course of the play cover many periods of history, are beyond anything hitherto known to stage producers.

The Future of the Film

I imagine that this work will be the high-water mark in the way of film production. Huge sums are frequently lost in these enterprises; and it is probable that the present prodigality of outlay will not be of long duration. I belive the art of the moving picture has not yet found its feet. It has hitherto been largely imitative of the theater. It is likely that a natural cleavage between the spoken and pictorial drama will take place. I believe that the future use of the moving pictures will be largely educational; I believe that in coming generations history and geography will be largely taught through this fascinating medium. On the other hand, I do not think that in great cities the vogue of the cinema will be abiding, so far as the drama is concerned. And a taste for the regular theater will have been created among the millions who daily witnesses the primitive dramas of th "screen."

In England we have no conception of the vast influence of the moving picture industry in America, where it has become part of the national life of the people. There is at home a tendency to sneer at the serious work which is undertaken by such striving artists as Mr. Griffith—witness the brilliant ridicule by which the film of "Macbeth" was anticipated. I refer, of course, to Sir James Barrie's recent remarkable contribution to Shakespeare's Tercentenary. It is the invariable fate of any new movement to be ignored until it has taken root among the great necessities. Steam, electricity, telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, the motor car, and the airship were all scoffed at until they became part of the daily life of the people.

It is today impossible to ignore the moving picture, and the best thing we can do is to see that this great new force is directed into the right channel; in its sway over popular opinion it has an influence no lesser than that of the Press itself, for it makes its daily emotional appeal to millions of people, young and old. If after the war we are to have a Ministry of Fine Arts, one of its duties should to be see that this new power is beneficently used in the education and the humanization of the multitude. The theater, too, should have the protection of the State I refer not only to the higher branches of the drama, but to the lighter forms of entertainment which bring diversion and happiness to the public. Such State recognition would do much to discourage the taste for the scented bogwash which is so lavishly provided for the unthinking.

SCOTTISH CREWS GAIN CLEAN REGATTA WIN

Autumn Meet Is Big Success Despite Awkward Wind And Drenching Rain

Sunday opened wet and dreary at Henli, but the spirits of those who braved the elements and remained up at the reach were not to be damped, and practically all of the enthusiasts voted the Autumn Regatta a great success. There was somewhat more wind on Sunday than had been the case on the preceding day, and this was all against good times, as it blew slantways down the course from the Railway bridge.

Scotland emphasised her win in the Fours on Saturday by carrying off the other two International events on Sunday, viz., the Pairs and the Eights. In the latter race the finish was so close that many were of the opinion that the American crew had secured first place, but the judges recorded their decision in favor of the Scottish squad, and all glory to them for their clean-up on the Regatta. The success of his men must have been very gratifying to Mr. Duncan M. Graham, who is unquestionably the most experienced oarsman in the active ranks of the Club at the present time, and whose efforts have been untiring in training the wearers of the Thistle. Correct ground work always tells, just as much in rowing as in anything else, and the outstanding triumph of the Scots in the 1916 Autumn Regatta is in so many words a triumph for careful and assiduous training under a first-class trainer.

Owing to the adverse weather it was found possible to get together only two fours for the Mixed Fours, Miss Josephine Benn stroking her quartette home to victory. The starter for the rowing races, Mr. E. T. Byrne, took part in the sailing sampan event against five other competitors, and had a romp-home. Owing to the break-down of one of the only two entrants for the motor boat race, that event had to be abandoned.

Mrs. L. R. Wheen gracefully distributed the prizes for the races and was the recipient of a memento of the event and the thanks of the Club, felicitously voiced by Mr. Graham. (Mr. Wheen acted as trainer for the English crews).

The American crews did not quite come up to expectations, getting only second in the Fours and Eights and last (fourth) in the Pairs. They were unfortunate in losing both John Pennywitt and E. R. Erickson from illness just before the Regatta.

The Griffins Fours was rather uninteresting, owing to an oar breaking in Woodfield's boat, and the outstanding superiority of Campbell's crew over that stroked by L. V. Jensen.

Detailed results of Sunday's racing are appended:—

International Eights

1. Scotland:—J. McArthur, bow; B. G. Wilson, No. 2; M. R. Gordon, No. 3; N. C. Brodie, No. 4; T. R. Macdonald, No. 5; E. McIntyre, No. 6; D. M. Graham, No. 7; T. W. R. Wilson, Stroke; E. A. Brodie, Cox.

2. America:—V. Olsen, bow; E. G. Neff, No. 2; A. D. Stewart, No. 3; H. P. Merrill, No. 4; K. H. Gardner, No. 5; H. D. Rodger, No. 6; W. E. Sauer, No. 7; J. A. Bristow, Stroke; T. W. Mitchell, Cox.

3. England:—P. C. Mansfield, bow; M. A. Annett, No. 2; A. Pollard, No. 3; W. G. Smith, No. 4; W. J. Gande, No. 5; W. J. Brown, No. 6; H. S. Watson, No. 7; E. J. Brown, Stroke; W. S. Bowman, Cox.

Time:—11m. 5 1/5s.

Griffins Fours

1:—A. A. Martin, bow; A. Norgaard, No. 2; L. Bertes, No. 3; D. Campbell, Stroke; H. F. Landers Cox.

2:—E. R. O'Brien, bow; N. M. Lund, No. 2; P. G. Gain, No. 3; L. V. Jensen, Stroke; O. A. Hansen, Cox.

3:—R. P. Sherman, bow; P. Ayres, No. 2; M. R. Gordon, No. 3; W. M. C. Woodfield, Stroke; E. A. Brodie, Cox.

Time:—6m. 18 4/5s.

International Pairs

SCOTLAND

1:—T. R. Macdonald, bow; T. W. R. Wilson, Stroke; E. A. Brodie, Cox.

ENGLAND

2:—W. J. Brown, bow; H. P. B. Jones, Stroke; W. S. Bowman, Cox.

BELGIUM

3:—A. Lagrange, bow; L. Straetmans, Stroke; H. F. Landers, Cox.

AMERICA

4:—V. Olsen, bow; J. A. Bristow, Stroke; T. W. Mitchell, Cox.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 28.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 6¼d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Last Quotation, London, October 27:

Spot: 2s. 5¾d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 6d buyers.

Tendency of Market: Very steady.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 30, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.25

Java Consolidated Tls. 23.50

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.15

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
City of Manila	Oct.	19
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	18
Fushmi Maru	Oct.	16
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Kronga	Oct.	22
Kitaro Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Machon	Oct.	30
Mikazuki Maru	Sept	20
Namur	Sept.	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	16
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Tovohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillera	Oct	29
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Novara**	Oct.	16
For Vancouver, etc.		
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Hawaii Maru	Oct.	10
Henrik Ibsen	Oct.	27
Ide Maru	Oct.	25
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Sado Maru	Sept.	25
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Muncaster Castle	July	29
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	Oct.	25
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Aug. 16	Oct. 25
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 25
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Nov. 8
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Omali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Malta**	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 12
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 20	Nov. 7
Montesgle	Oct. 11	Oct. 31
Manila Maru		Nov. 20
FROM NEW YORK		
Egremont Castle	July 16	Nov. 15
Eurymedon		Nov. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Venezuela	Oct. 20	Nov. 21
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 31
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Dec. 30
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 9
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 15	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 17
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct. 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Ceylon	Sept. 27	Dec. 16
Sumatra	Sept. 21	Dec. 10
Yeddo	Sept. 5	Nov. 30

**Transhipment from Colombo.

*Due date is approximate.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	NicolayowskYokohama	
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,688.77
U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .....£	1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BRATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 24, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-80
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	„ per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-6
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	40-50
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER

ALLIES TO MAKE MUNITIONS IN U. S.

Anglo-Russian Commission Acquires Stock of Eddystone Corporation

Philadelphia, September 22.—The stock of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation has been acquired by the Anglo-Russian Commission, and in the future all munitions made at the plant will be manufactured under the supervision of representatives of the allied Governments. This was announced today by Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

It was said on good authority that high officials of the French and Russian Governments would be included in the directorate of the corporation, and Russian and English bankers of high standing are backing the Anglo-Russian Commission.

The Eddystone Ammunition Company was organized about fifteen months ago for the purpose of manufacturing shells for the Russian Government. Large buildings were erected at Eddystone, Pa., and employment given to more than 5,000 men. Several million dollars were invested in the enterprise.

Siccawei Weather Report

29.—A depression has deepened on the Yellow Sea, between the two anticyclones of China and Japan. Cyclonic circulation between the Loochoos and Kiusiu. Monsoon along our coasts. Perseverant rain.

30.—The pressure rises rapidly at Shanghai. The rain stops at night and the weather improves. The breeze is backing to N.W.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, October 30, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		767 86	768 67
„ „ inches.....		30.24	30.26
Variation, mm. for 24 h ..		†3 31	†2.45
Variation mm. for 12h ..		†1.08	†1.64
Wind	Direction	NNW	NNW
	Kilom per hour ..	16	18
	Miles	9.9	11.2
Temperature	Cen	13°6	16 6
	Fahr	56 5	61 9
Humidity: co		95	79
Nebulosity: 5-10		10	10
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 31st, November 1st and 2nd.

"THE WHAT NOTS"
"THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY" *in his original invention*
BLACK ART
Mysteries of 1,000 years ago.
THE WARLEYS,
CHARLIE and BERYL
Sketch, TOMMY ATKINS.
"MISS IRENE BERYL"
New Songs, Original Skirt Dance, and
"THE SLAVE DANCE"
CHARLIE in New Funnyisms

Don't fail to see the final two episodes of
"THE RED CIRCLE"
13th and 14th episodes entitled:
"BRANDED AS THIEF"
and
"JUDGMENT DAY"
four interesting reels.

Special Matinee of "The What Nots" on Saturday, November 4.

NEW PROGRAMME FOR TONIGHT AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

"THE THREE NEATE"
Interesting
"The Fatal Rose"
Drama, Three Parts
"A HOME-BREAKING HOUND"
Keystone Comedy
"FATHER'S FLIRTATION"
Comedy. Two Parts
"FREEKLES"
Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT AND UNTIL Thursday, Nov. 2nd

The 4th, 5th and 6th EPISODES of the love story serial

"RUNAWAY JUNE"

and

Other New Films

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Howitt-Phillips Company

TONIGHT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st
The famous amateur cracksman Comedy
"RAFFLES"
will be staged

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st
"PEG O' MY HEART"
will be repeated again

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd
That Screaming Farce
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd
By Request
"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th
"R. U. A. MASON"

The plans for these performances are NOW OPEN at MOUTRIE'S

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday and Wednesday, 31st October & 1st Nov.

"MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."
9th and 11th Series
"UNDER OATH"
and
"THE MAN ON WATCH"
Two really exciting and thrilling stories in this series, each one of which grips the attention of the audience and enthralls them from beginning to end.

Also showing:—
"HALF-BREED'S TREACHERY."
Drama.
"CURSE OF A NAME"
Comic.

Dress Circle Seats. .....30 Cents

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 1	P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Ide maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.30	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 27	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct	31	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov	1	.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
"	3	3.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	3	5.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
"	4	5.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	4	P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	9	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov	3	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
"	8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
"	10	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
"	12	11.00*	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
"	20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
"	27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
"	30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec	4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
"	5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
"	8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
"	15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
"	17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
"	20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan	3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
"	17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct	31	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov	1	A M.	Foochow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
"	1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. Co
"	1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	2	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	2	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	3	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
"	7	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	11	A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
"	22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct	29	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	30	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
"	31	L.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	31	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	31	P.M.	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	31	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	31	noon	Haichow, Eching	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov	1	A.M	Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.NCo.
"	1	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	1	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
"	1	A M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	2	D.L.	Newchwang	Yochow	Br.	B. & S.
"	3	D.L.	Newchwang	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	3	D.L.	Tientsin	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
"	3	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	4	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct	31	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	31	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
"	31	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co
Nov	1	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
"	1	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	1	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	2	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	3	M.N.	do	Lueny1	Br.	B. & S.
"	4	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 29	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Oct 30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Oct 30	Ja.an	Ide maru	4247	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
Oct 30	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 30	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S	CNW
Oct 30	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 30	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 30	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Oct 30	Hongkong	Sinkiang	616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 30	Foochow	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
Oct 30	Hankow	Kiangyung	451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Oct 30	Hankow	Meian				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 29	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	Moji	Rokusan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 29	London	Hirano maru	4937	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	Tientsin	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.
" 29	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	1586	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 29	Swatow, Hongkong	Luchow	926	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Hankow etc	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. Co.
" 29	Native Customs	Panting	1078	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Hongkong Canton	Yungchow	246	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Japan	Yuzuhari maru	553	Jap.	M.B. K.
" 30	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	808	Jap.	K. M. A.
" 30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	4251	Br.	P. & O.
" 30	Chinwangtao	Mishima maru	4929	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Nation	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Coxe
P & O B I	Oct. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
T p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
T p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
B N S	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, November 1 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, Nov. 2 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Kungping, Capt. J. B. Howie, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Laisang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Swatow on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kamo Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf today 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama on Wednesday, November 1, at noon.

The Glen Line s.s. Gleniffer, from London, leaves Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French mail of October 1, left Saigon for Shanghai on Sunday, October 29 at 6 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Wednesday morning, November 8 at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on same morning.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mrs. Bonyer.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Martin and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Howard, Governess and 4 children.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Mr. Jomoth.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Messrs. Matteo Bas, and W. J. Ward.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. C. P. Dawson, Mr. J. R. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. Dupuy, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Ball, Mrs. Bell and 2 children, Mr. F. H. Lowe, Mr. N. Smith.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Rev. and Mrs. Gant, Bishop and Mrs. Malany, Mr. and Mrs. Burkill, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. McCabe, Miss May Price, Miss Smith, Miss Madison, Mrs. Graffittes, Mrs .Mallay, Miss Mallay, Miss G. M. Cautts, Mr. V. B. Christensen, Miss A. E. Dabershansky, Mr. Pastanraund, Mr. H. Campbell, Miss O. Wichers, Mr. and Mrs. Shentan, Mrs. Hansen and 3 children, Mr. D. T. Stodart, Miss D. Bamham, Miss McGill, Miss J. La Mante, Mr. J. Edmand.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. D. Lewis.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore for London:—Mrs. Lewis and infant, Master L. Lewis, Miss M. A. Fenwick, Miss Williams, Mr. E. O. Brownlow. For Marseilles:—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Howard and infant, Miss E. Howard, Master I. Howard, Master L. Howard For Singapore:—Mrs. A. Kamensky, Mr. E. I. E. Van Dunne, Mr. A. Pleysier, Mr. A .S. Wheeler. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humpherys, Mrs. F. W. Davis, Master H. Davis, Mr. Iose C. de Obaldia, Mr. Schroder, Dr. W. B. Hetfield, Mr. T. D. W. Bannister Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Edmunds and infant, Miss E. Edmunds Capt. S. Sandberg.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Oct 28	Chefoo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 28	Japan	Canada maru	3759	Jap.	A. T. Co.	B VIII
Oct 29	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Oct 29	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 28	Hongkong	Glenogle		Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Oct 29	Hongkong	Gregory Apcar		Br.	D. Sassoon	
Oct 27	Hankow	Henrik Ibsen	1990	Nor.	Forbes Co.	BX
Oct 28	Japan	Hakusi maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Oct 29	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYB
Oct 29		Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Oct 14	Hankow	Kien	729	Br.	B. & S.	BJ
Oct 20	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1628	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 27	Chinwangtao	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Oct 28	Swatow	Kashing	1148	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 28	Hankow	Kiangshsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 28	Chefoo	Kingsing	983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 29	Japan	Kanju maru	1041	Jap.		
Oct 29	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	1605	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Oct 28	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 14	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Meiclers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Meiclers	NGLB 1
Oct 28	Hongkong	Newby Hall		Br.		BV
Oct 28	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 29	Japan	Nagata maru		Jap.		
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Oct 28	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1348	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Oct 28	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Oct 29	Hankow	Suiwo	1981	Br.	J.M. & Co.	HW
Oct 30	Hankow	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tahyang maru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Oct 28	Japan	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	S. S.	
Oct 28	Japan	Tsuyama maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct 28	Vladivostock	Tomsk		Rus.		10 p
Oct 28	Japan	Tokuyama maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct 28	Hankow	Tsaangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L.Co.	CKPW
Oct 29	Tientsin	Tungchow	1268	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 29	Hankow	Tachang maru	881	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Oct 28	Newchwang	Utrecht	1084	Dut.	A. P. Co.	10 p
Oct 29	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S	CNCW
Oct 28	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furukawa	
Oct 28	Hankow	Yehyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

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	1917
MONTEAGLE..... ....11 Nov.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov.	MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.
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"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 2
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov. 20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 24
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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NOV. 3. JAN. 12

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Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd instant it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to FIVE Candareens per share—on the issued capital of the Company, on Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 29th October to 3rd December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.
11435

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.
11342

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

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SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Terauchi to Show Japan's Friendly Policy in China

New Premier Makes Frank Talk On Needs Of People of All Classes

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, October 29.—Count Terauchi, addressing the Provincial Governors sitting in session here on Saturday, said: "Needless to say, we shall bend all our energies to the attainment of our common objects in co-operation with the Allied Powers. Our alliance with Great Britain, which forms the basis of our foreign policy, is giving practical evidence of its effectiveness, especially in conjunction with our conventions with Russia and France.

"Our relations with other Powers are growing more intimate. It is particularly my wish to demonstrate Japan's friendly policy towards her neighbor, China."

The Premier's speech was impressive in its earnestness. He outlined the necessity for national unity at this juncture, in order to enable Japan to maintain her position among the great nations. He urged honesty and purity in all branches of the administration, clean living, industry and economy, which, the Premier said, would surely lead the country to greatness and enable her to meet the inevitable reaction after the war.

The whole of the lengthy address showed characteristic frankness, pointing out the failings and needs of the people of all classes. The marked reference to "our neighbor, China," the alliance with Great Britain and the Premier's declaration of a policy of educational and industrial development of the country, has created a most favorable impression among representative sections of the nation and the international community.

Terauchi's General Policy

Tokio, October 28.—The conference of the governors of the prefectures and the present Cabinet was held for the first time at the official residence of the Premier from 10 a.m. of October 28.

Count Terauchi, the Premier, with all the Ministers, attended and he delivered an address on the general policy of the new Cabinet on domestic administration, foreign affairs, national defence, education, finance, economic affairs, public health, local self-administration, communications, police and other affairs.

With regard to foreign affairs, he said that it is deeply regrettable to see the war in Europe not concluded yet and to attain the common ends of the Powers allied with Japan he will do his best to effect the best endeavors on the part of Japan. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the foundation of the foreign policy of Japan and it is, with the aid of the entente between Japan and Russia and that of Japan and France, showing greater merit than ever.

The governors of the prefectures were to be congratulated on the relations with the other treaty Powers becoming more friendly. He respected the righteous and just cause and will try to maintain confidence with foreign Powers by carefully handling diplomatic affairs. Especially towards China he will try to clearly make China understand that Japan is a good neighbor and is very friendly to China and will try to secure the maintenance of the general situation in the Far East.

With regard to domestic administration to develop the national welfare in accordance with the national policy it is necessary to have the support of the united efforts of the whole nation.

With regard to the movements of the political powers among all the political parties and factions he will be impartial and will deal with them and he will endeavor to meet the desire of the people in accordance with the Imperial orders.

With regard to finance he will try to check any abuses and to consolidate the national debt so as to prepare the necessary enterprises after the conclusion of the European war.

At present the foreign trade of Japan is in a very favorable condition owing to the effect of the European war but a reaction may be expected after the conclusion of the war.

The Government, taking advantage of this opportunity, will endeavor to accumulate specie and to devise ways to utilize the specie thus accumulated and to strengthen the foundation of conversion of notes and to harmonise the international money market.

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, Young Chinese, with several years' experience in office routine, desires to make a change as an assistant clerk, salary no object. Please apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.
11491 N 2

ENGLISH LADY would like to give her services, after 4 p.m. Has knowledge of nursing, is a splendid housekeeper, would look after invalid, or act as companion and willing to make herself generally useful. Would take small salary or give services in return for room and board. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.
11475 N 1

BRITISH lady, experienced typist, would like to do typewriting at home. Willing to take a moderate salary if typewriter, etc., is provided. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.
11478 N 1

TYPING.—Experienced young lady wishes to do extra Typing after office hours. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
11456 N 2

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

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11480 N 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SPACE in godown to let, at No. 5 Szechuen Road, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11188

DANCING

WANTED, Dancing lessons, 2 hours a week, by a Portuguese gentleman. State terms to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.
11466 O 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Dutch Protest Over Zeppelin Violation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, October 28.—Official.—The Government has remonstrated with Germany against a new violation of Dutch territory by a German airship, which was fired on from several places. The objects dropped by the air-ship were not fragments of bombs.

GEISHA TRUST FORMED

'To Supply Public Demand' Promoter Forms 10,000 Yen Stock Company

Tokio, October 22.—The *geisha*, known in every corner of the world, an institution as old as Japan herself, is now threatened by that octopus of modern industry, the trust. At least such a calamity is hinted in a report from Nagoya, the sixth city of Japan, which tells of the organization of the Geisha Trust Company, Ltd.

Capitalized at 10,000 yen, the Nagoya company represents the first attempt in Japan to commercialize the *geisha*, her beauty and her talents along such advanced lines of trade. The promoter whose keen-sighted mind originated the idea of a *geisha* combine is Shosaku Kawada, a Nagoya man. He persuaded several restaurant and *geisha* house proprietors, along with a few magnates of the city, to investigate 10,000 yen. He proceeded to organize the company, which, it is announced, "guarantees to supply *geisha* girls for public demand."

The venture has been recognized by the government, having been legally sanctioned in Friday's Official Gazette. The concern has 100 shareholders, who have invested from 40 to 500 yen.

As yet no announcement has been made of an increase in the rates for *geisha* entertainment. But then the movement is only in its infancy.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT ON THE CARSO PLATEAU

Italians Record an Advance Of 300 Meters to South-East Of Nova Villa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 29.—An official communique reports: There is intense artillery activity on Carso Plateau. The Italians advanced three hundred meters south-east of Nova Villa.

HAYASHI CONFERS IN PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 30.—Baron Hayashi visited the Waichiaopu this afternoon and discussed the Chengchiatung incident with Hsia Yi-ting, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is anticipated that the latter will definitely state what demands the Chinese are prepared to accept and make counter-proposals. Hitherto, the negotiations have made no advance.

SMUTS REORGANISING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—Official.—Nothing important has occurred in East Africa since the last communique. The bulk of the German forces remain in the vicinity of the Rufigi River, with a strong detachment at Mahenge. Small columns of British troops are clearing the country north and south of the Rufigi Delta.

The survivors of the German force dislodged from Tabora are making for Mahenge. The re-organisation of General Smuts' troops and the repair of the Central Railway is proceeding.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds

Bulbs:
Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils etc.

Prompt attention given to outport orders

The Shanghai Flora
88 Szechuen Road
opposite
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Limited.

MENTHOLIN SNUFF
Against cold in the head.
Gives instant relief.
$0.40 per bottle
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2085	885	300	0	Peking arr.	22804	1950	1080
2345	1112	635	. .	Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2359	1117	640	84	Tientsin-Central arr.	1920	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2330	524	arr. Mukden dep.	280	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.						B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950	
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941	
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911	
1143	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508	
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158	
1821	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	845	
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.	
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812	
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542	
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311	
1315	058	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256	
1536	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032	
1814	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810	
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.	
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007	
1154	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1448	
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432	
1357	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928	
1348	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728	

Express 16	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
S. S.	S.					S.	S. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1750	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1855	2234	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1833	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		7.20	8.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nanziang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.24		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.03	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.21	15.45	19.39		2.06	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.19	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.20	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
dep.	11.22	8.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	9.09	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	9.09	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.48	9.58	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.53	
dep.	12.52	9.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.00	18.25	20.26			6.00	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.54	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.55	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.38	20.30		2.53	
dep.	8.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.38			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.32	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.31			5.04	
dep.	8.48	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.38			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nanziang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		8.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	11.35	16.50	17.55	19.05	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.55

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN ..	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH. ..arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.06

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	8.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.35	18.00	20.30
KIANGWAN ..	8.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	18.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	8.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.06	18.00	18.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang Ao		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang Ao	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.22	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	8.12	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.13	12.47	2.50	5.58	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.58	11.35	1.09	3.09	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

DRAPERY AUCTION

W. Funder & Co.

will sell by Public Auction within their salesrooms

Nos. 111 and 113 Szechuen Rd.

on

Thursday, the 2nd November

Commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

Absolutely New Outfitting Goods and Household Linens

Comprising:

Bedsheets, Blankets, Down Quilts, Counterpanes, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Swiss Lace Curtains, Travelling Rugs, Furs, Wool Jerseys, Ready Made Coats, Silk Stockings, Boots, Shoes, Wool Underwear, Harris Tweed, Homespuns, Fancy Tweeds, Coatings, Pyjamas, Dressing Gowns, Slippers, etc., etc.

also

About 100 lots of Children's goods such as: Jersey suits, jerseys, underwear, etc.

On view all day Wednesday, the 1st November.

Catalogues on premises.

11482

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1916.

6th, 7th and 8th November

TICKETS of Admission have been sent to Members and their Wives. A limited number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 4th November, at a cost of $10 each. APPLICATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Price—$6 for Gentlemen.
$3 for Ladies.

Single day tickets, obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—$3 for Gentlemen.
$2 for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on Race Days:—

Tiffin Tickets....Price $2.00 each
Tea Tickets ....Price $0.50 each

The tiffin interval will be after the Fourth Race each day.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
Shanghai, 30th October, 1916.

11490

Special Bargains

for the First Week in November.

at

CANTOROVITCH'S

great sale

103 BROADWAY

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

CHEESE

Swiss
White
Triumph
Limburger

11389

BILL SMITH

"BRUT ROYAL"
CHAMPAGNE
IS
AS NICE A WINE
AS YOU
CAN SERVE TONIGHT

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

THEY STAY ON—
—IF WE FIT THEM.
Dr. O. D. Rasmussen,
OPTICIAN.
19 Nanking Road. 'Phone 3272.

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11363

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend at the rate of four per cent (eight shillings per share). less income tax at 4s/6d. in the £, for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 5 (accompanied by the declaration required by H. B. M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of November, 1916, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Limited, 4 Crosby Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

11471

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors, held on the 27th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael Cents per Share, to be paid on and after 20th November, 1916, to Shareholders on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 20th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 27th October, 1916.

11473

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2399

This notification refers to new applications for Electric Radiators and Power Motors, but not to lighting applications, which may be received as heretofore.

All consumers who already have radiators installed may continue their use, and those consumers who had radiators on hire last season may again obtain them upon application to the showroom, 471-2 Nanking Road, or the Electricity Offices, 66 Szechuen Road.

S. M. C. Electricity Department.

Korean Arts and Crafts Both Old and New.

MR. W. W. TAYLOR, the Korean collector of brasses, potteries, silk tapestries and screens, is in Shanghai, being the owner of one of the finest collections of antiques and rare art pieces, Mr. Taylor will be glad to talk to anyone here wishing to inspect his collection. He offers unheard-of bargains in brass-bound and pearl inlay chests, amber drops and beads, red lacquer boxes, Korean potteries. He will be here only a short time before returning to Seoul, Chosen.

Send him your name and address and he will call.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

PUNCHES FOR SCRIPT AND STOCK CERTIFICATES

"CANCELLED"

TICKET AND PAPER PUNCHES OF ALL KINDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year

C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.

Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11318

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

COUPON No. 10

HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER are hereby notified that the above Coupon, representing the Interim Dividend of 1/3 per share, less income tax at 4/6 in the £, will be payable on and after the 1st November, 1916 and may be negotiated at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Coupons must be listed upon the Company's forms, which may be had on application to the above-mentioned Bank, and must be left two clear days previous to payment, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Saturdays excepted, on and after Wednesday, the 1st November, 1916.

11499

HALLOWE'EN PLACE CARDS

For Tonight's Dinner

Price 50 cents doz

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
28 Nanking Road.

THE GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Local Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th October to the 1st November, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Local Board,
ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Local Secretaries.

11241

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 16th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per Share to be paid on and after 3rd November, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th October to the 3rd November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Mangers & Secretaries.

11371

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, room with bathroom and verandah. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

11495 N 2

TO LET, furnished, bungalow in Bubbling Well district. Suitable for one or two bachelors. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

11497 N 5

TO LET, one furnished room and bathroom attached. With or without board. Apply to Mrs. Bruchel, 66 Broadway terrace.

11476 N 1

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

11436

23 North Szechuen Road, large room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for a couple of bachelors; and one small-room, with excellent board.

11437 N 4

VACANT, comfortable bedroom with bathroom, good board, $65 monthly. English. 31 Boone Road.

11449

FINANCIAL

OPPORTUNITY: Partner wanted, with Tls 4,500 cash to join me in a business that is new, safe, and which will pay very large profits in a short while. This is a splendid opportunity to become independent and wealthy, with a very small outlay of capital. Only applicants who are serious, have themselves the capital, and mean immediate business need apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

11493 N 4

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Proof-reader (Foreigner) for a daily newspaper published in Shanghai. Apply in own hand-writing, stating experience, to Box No. 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, American or European lady as assistant for Nourantes atelier and office. Agreeable position for energetic lady with some artistic temperament. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

11497 N 5

WANTED, first-class interpreter by old established legal firm. Must be well acquainted with Mixed Court practice. Reply, stating qualifications, to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

11461

WANTED, young Portuguese lady to assist in flower store. Replies, stating experience, to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

11469 O 31

WANTED immediately, filing clerk, with or without experience. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

11451 N 1

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

11376 O 30

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERT LADY shorthand writer will give lessons in Pitman's shorthand, at moderate terms. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

11496 O 31

BRITISH LADY would like to give private English lessons to a few Chinese ladies. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

11478 N 1

WANTED, English lessons by certificated professional English or American teacher (or lady teacher). Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

11479 N 1

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

11444 N 7

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease immediately, detached house with at least 6 rooms, suitable for manager's residence, near Bubbling Well Road or French Concession. Apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

11465 N 2

Exchange and Mart

OPPORTUNITY FOR ladies, Ermines, best quality, to be sold at very moderate price. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

11494 N.2.

BROWN riding pony for sale; been ridden by a lady; firm in the country, good jumper. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

11492 N 2

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11307 T. F.

FOR SALE, one very rare ram, with four horns, white curly coat, marked evenly with black patches both sides of face. A fine pet, or specimen for show. A beauty. Price Tls. 40. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

11498

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11